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62-67 1912

The Progress Nursery Company

W·E·HEFFNER, Prop.



"Heffner takes
all the risk."

ADVICE TO PLANTERS

As soon as trees are received they should be heeled in so that the mellow earth will come in contact with all the roots. Take only a few out at a time as an hour's exposure to the hot sun will be almost sure to ruin them. Evergreens, especially, will not stand exposure and must have the very best of care.

Fruit as a rule cannot be produced on soil that is undrained or not rich enough to produce a good corn crop.

Bruised roots should be cut off smoothly so that they will heal over.

PRUNING—Standard trees for the orchard should be trimmed up to five or six branches, suitable to form the top; cut each of the side branches back to a bud four or five inches from the body of the tree, leaving the leader ten to twelve inches long. Dwarf Pears do not, as a rule, need trimming.



TREES AS THEY ARE RECEIVED FROM THE NURSERY.



PAIRS OF TREES SHOWING THEM AS RECEIVED FROM THE NURSERY AND AFTER BEING PRUNED FOR PLANTING. 1 KIEFFER PEAR; 2 PEACH; 3 DWARF DUCHESS; 4 QUINCE.

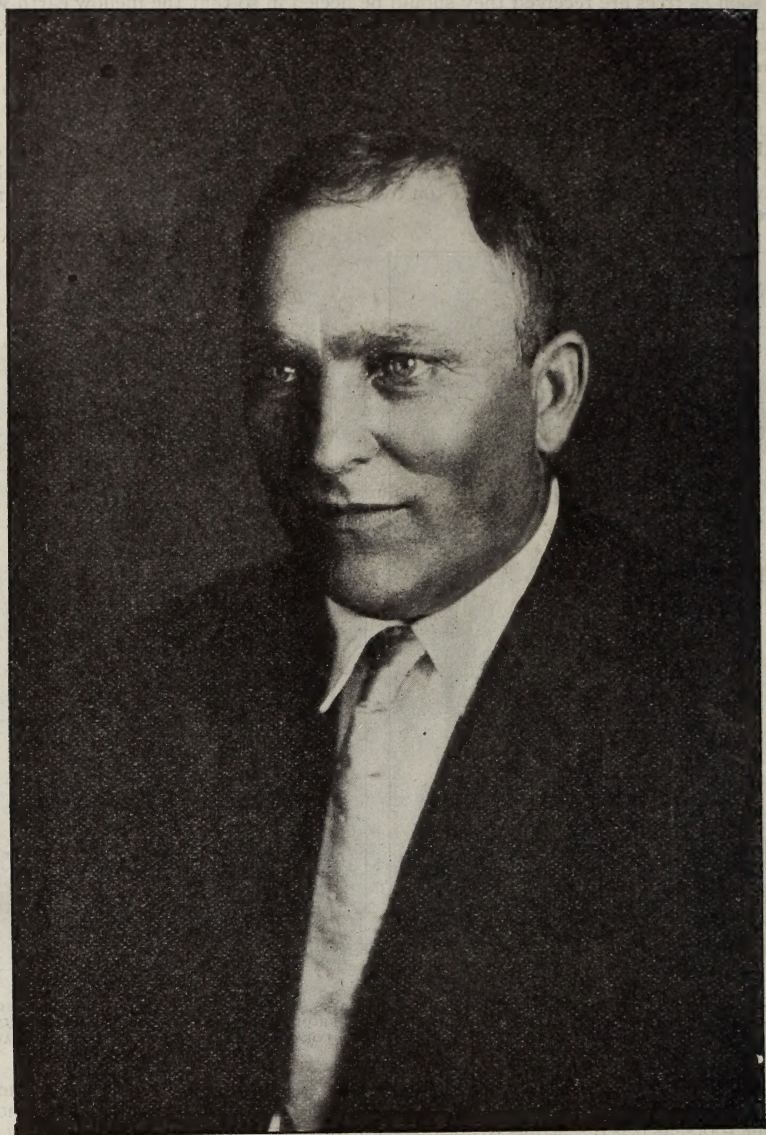
PLANTING—The ground should be well prepared and holes dug larger than necessary, so that they can be partly refilled with surface soil. The earth should be firmed very thoroughly around the roots, as it is disastrous to allow the air to enter. When the earth is nearly filled in, a pail of water may be thrown on to settle and wash in the soil around the roots. It is not necessary to use water except in dry weather.

Do not plant trees too deep. After the ground settles they should stand as they did in the nursery. Dwarf Pears should be planted three or four inches deeper.

AFTER CULTURE—After young trees are planted, do not allow grass to grow around them. Keep the ground clean and loose, at least until they are of bearing size.

TREATMENT OF TREES THAT HAVE BEEN FROZEN IN THE PACKAGES OR RECEIVED DURING FROSTY WEATHER—Place the packages, unopened, in a cellar or some such place, cool but free from frost, until perfectly thawed, when they can be unpacked and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. Treated thus, they will not be injured by the freezing.

ADVICE TO PLANTERS



W. E. HEFFNER



HOW WE GROW A GENERAL ORCHARD OF FRUIT TREES AND SMALL FRUITS.

GREETING

This is my second annual catalog. I think it's a beauty, and am quite proud of it. I hope my friends and customers, new and old, will like it, too.

I'd have liked to have had all the cuts of fruits and flowers in their natural colors; but all that costs lots of money, and I'd have had to ask more for my stock without being able to make it a particle better.

I have just been out among my trees, and although the season has been unusually dry, I found myself saying just what I have said each fall for 20 years: "Well this certainly is the finest lot of trees I have ever grown."

All season I have kept the cultivators going constantly, and have sprayed oftener than usual with lime-sulphur and arsenate of lead, which solution acts in the three capacities of fungicide, insecticide, and a stimulant to new growth. The bark on my apple, pear and cherry trees, especially, is of a glossy smoothness that fairly shines with good health and growing vigor. It is a pleasure to me to know that so long as I have such trees as these to furnish, I shall never have a dissatisfied customer.

Right here I want to confess that there was one part of my retail work last year that did not suit me at all. That was my order packing department. I was so anxious to have everything just right in filling and packing the orders, that I tried to be in too many places at once. The result was that I often got my assistants bewildered, and made several errors that ought not to have been made. Every error that was reported to me was promptly rectified, but the fact is that the errors were there, and the thought of them leaves a bad taste in my own mouth at least.

This year I am not going to do anything but oversee my packing. I have two experienced men who will do the work carefully and just as I direct. I will also have a young man to take care of most of the office work, so that I will be free to give practically all of my time to the work of selecting stock for orders and overseeing their preparation for shipment.

Should any error get past me, no matter how slight, I ask as a special favor that I be notified immediately, so that I may correct it without loss of time. As I said last year:

"Any customer's money will be promptly returned for any Heffner trees or plants of any kind not exactly as represented, and not in good growing condition from any fault of the packing."

This is my pledge to you that I will take all the risk. My plan is: Good stock in good condition, or no pay. My experience as a nurseryman, and my business reputation as well can best be summarized by printing here the opinion of the two banks of this city, which I give for the benefit of those who did not get my catalog last season. See page 7.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

WE DO NOT AND SHALL NOT EMPLOY AGENTS, there are no middlemen to pay when buying of us.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDERS, because this eliminates loss and credit accounting, and enables us to give lower prices and better values.

MAKE REMITTANCES by Money Order, Bank Draft or Registered Letter. Customers sending money in letters without registering same, *do so at their own risk*.

C. O. D. ORDERS—To customers sending satisfactory references, goods will be shipped with privilege of examining same before accepting or paying for them. This plan insures my getting my pay if I send the right kind of stock, and insures you getting just what you ordered before paying your money. See how many other nursery firms will do this.



SECTION OF BLOCK OF TWO-YEAR OLD APPLE TREES. (Note width of rows)

GIVE SHIPPING DIRECTIONS for marking and shipping stock. Where no directions are given we will ship by express or freight whichever we think best and safest.

Fifty will be furnished at the 100 and 500 at the 1,000 rates. Stock that does not grow under proper treatment will be replaced at half catalogue price. Special prices on large orders.

MAKING SELECTION OF VARIETIES—When so desired we make selection of the different kinds of fruits or trees wanted, giving an assortment of early, medium, and late kinds. This will apply especially to Apple, Peach and Strawberry.

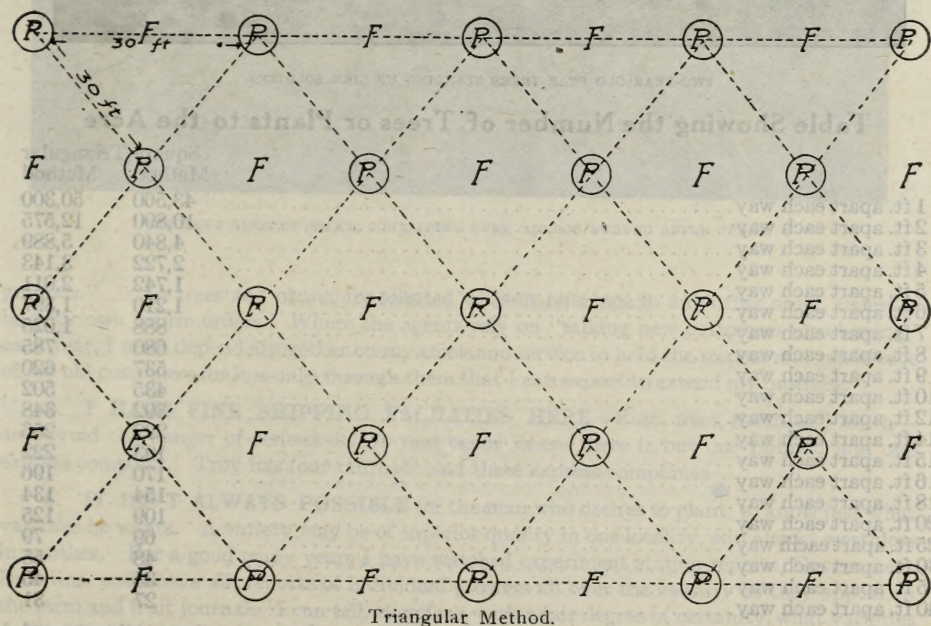
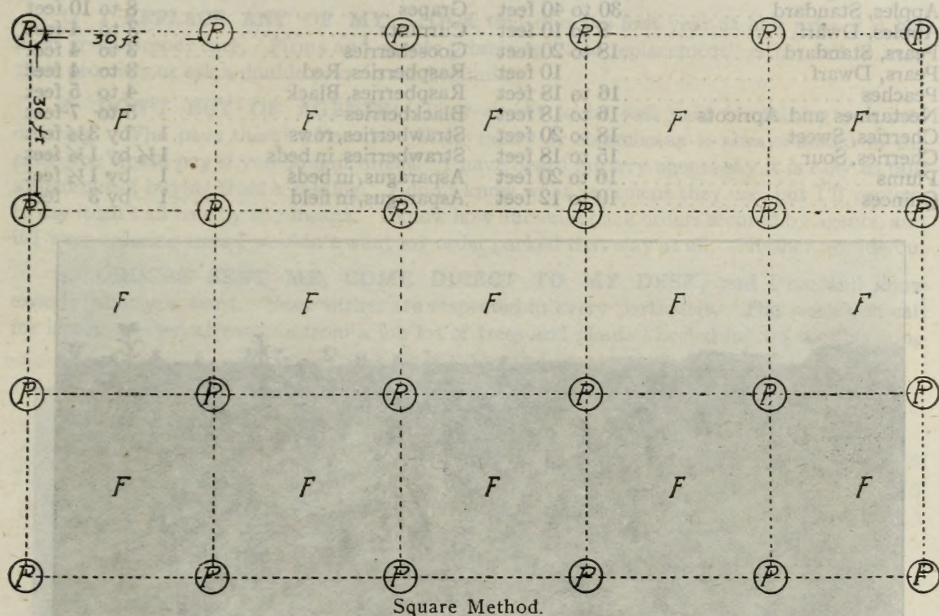
ORDER EARLY—Do not delay ordering until you are ready to plant, order now while our list of varieties is complete, which insures you getting the kinds you want and when you want them. Shipped in proper time for planting.

I AM ANXIOUS to have all the stock I sell live and flourish so that all my patrons will be fully satisfied with their purchases. If they are dissatisfied in any way I want to be informed of the fact and allowed to do justice to them and myself.

CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH—Our grounds are annually inspected by the State Inspector and all shipments carry a certificate from him that there is no dangerous insect or contagious disease of fruits on our premises.

THE PROGRESS NURSERY CO.,

W. E. HEFFNER, PROP.



RULE—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of plants for each row or hill, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

Suitable Distances for Planting

Apples, Standard	30 to 40 feet	Grapes	8 to 10 feet
Apples, Dwarf	8 to 10 feet	Currants	3 to 4 feet
Pears, Standard	18 to 20 feet	Gooseberries	3 to 4 feet
Pears, Dwarf	10 feet	Raspberries, Red	3 to 4 feet
Peaches	16 to 18 feet	Raspberries, Black	4 to 5 feet
Nectarines and Apricots	16 to 18 feet	Blackberries	5 to 7 feet
Cherries, Sweet	18 to 20 feet	Strawberries, rows	1 by 3½ feet
Cherries, Sour	15 to 18 feet	Strawberries, in beds	1½ by 1½ feet
Plums	16 to 20 feet	Asparagus, in beds	1 by 1½ feet
Quinces	10 to 12 feet	Asparagus, in field	1 by 3 feet



TWO-YEAR OLD PEAR TREES STANDING UP LIKE SOLDIERS.

Table Showing the Number of Trees or Plants to the Acre

	Square Method	Triangular Method
1 ft. apart each way	43,560	50,300
2 ft. apart each way	10,890	12,575
3 ft. apart each way	4,840	5,889
4 ft. apart each way	2,722	3,143
5 ft. apart each way	1,742	2,011
6 ft. apart each way	1,210	1,397
7 ft. apart each way	888	1,025
8 ft. apart each way	680	785
9 ft. apart each way	537	620
10 ft. apart each way	435	502
12 ft. apart each way	302	348
14 ft. apart each way	222	256
15 ft. apart each way	193	222
16 ft. apart each way	170	196
18 ft. apart each way	154	134
20 ft. apart each way	109	125
25 ft. apart each way	69	79
30 ft. apart each way	48	55
35 ft. apart each way	35	40
40 ft. apart each way	27	31

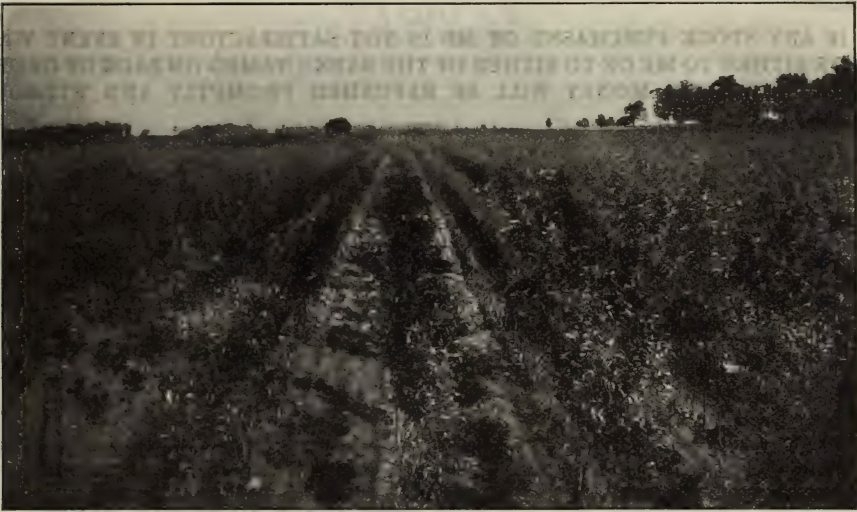
RULE—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

THINGS I WANT MY FRIENDS TO KNOW

1. I REPLACE ANY OF MY STOCK that dies the first year at half price if it has been given proper care. Firms and agents promising "free replacement" either fail to keep their promises or ask a double price in the beginning.

2. DON'T BUY OF AGENTS! They expect to be well paid for talking you into ordering. Who pays them? You do. Their salary or commission is always added to the price you would pay if you bought direct. I have heard nursery agents say it is easy to talk a man out of buying from a catalog. I don't know what argument they use, but I'll venture to say it isn't all true by any means. I know how nurseries pack orders secured by agents, and if I were ordering trees I wouldn't want my order packed that way at all. Neither would you.

3. ORDERS SENT ME, COME DIRECT TO MY DESK, and I see and know exactly what you want. Your wishes are respected in every particular. The stock you call for is not selected at random from a job lot of trees and plants "heeled in" on the "packing



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF BLOCK CONTAINING OVER 250,000 BUDDED APPLE TREES.

grounds." Your trees and plants are selected without reference to any other order, unless it be your own future orders. Where the agents rely on "talking new customers into buying" each year, I must depend altogether on my stock and service to hold the respect and confidence of my old customers for it is only through them that I can expect to extend my business.

4. I HAVE FINE SHIPPING FACILITIES HERE—East, west, north and south— and avoid the danger of serious delays that occur where there is but one railroad and one express company. Troy has four railroads and three express companies.

5. IT ISN'T ALWAYS POSSIBLE for the man who desires to plant, to know just what varieties he wants. A variety may be of superior quality in one locality, and almost worthless in another. For a good many years I have watched experiment station reports, Government Bulletins, and above all, reports of individual growers all over the country as they appear in the farm and fruit journals. I can tell, therefore, with a fair degree of certainty, what varieties do best in each section for home or commercial planting. I am only too glad to share this information with all who wish it.

6. **REMEMBER** always that Heffner is not a "dude" nurseryman. All that I know I've got by hard knocks. I know what good soils are because I've always worked with soils. I know what good nursery stock is and what it takes to make it, because I've done nothing for over thirty years but grow and handle nursery stock. You can depend on my experience, and you can rely on my stock being always true to label. If I have to substitute one variety for another, I label the variety used *by its true name* and not by the name it was ordered under. I substitute only when instructed by purchaser to do so.

7. **IN CONCLUSION** I want to kindly thank all who entrusted orders to me last season, and to hope you will find me and my goods worthy of your orders again this season. I want to say to both old and new customers that I have several hundred thousand Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum and Cherry trees, all one and two years old, healthy, vigorous, carefully propagated, carefully tended, in every way reliable and good. I also have hundreds of thousands of small fruit plants, and a more limited supply of shade trees, ornamental trees, shrubs, vines, hardy perennials and roses.

8. **I PROVE MY BELIEF** in my certainty to please you, by repeating my pledge made elsewhere:

IF ANY STOCK PURCHASED OF ME IS NOT SATISFACTORY IN EVERY WAY, WRITE EITHER TO ME OR TO EITHER OF THE BANKS NAMED ON BACK OF ORDER BLANK, AND YOUR MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED PROMPTLY AND WITHOUT ARGUMENT.

Yours sincerely,

W. E. HEFFNER.

To Whom It Concerns:

"We are glad to testify to an acquaintance of many years with W. E. Heffner, whom we know to be an experienced and most capable nurseryman. We know him to be honest, upright and a hard worker, and not a man to resort to catch-penny schemes or unfair methods of any kind in securing trade. His word as well as his goods may be relied on."

THE TROY NATIONAL BANK,

WALTER E. BOYER, Cashier.

"We know Mr. W. E. Heffner, proprietor of the Progress Nurseries, located near this place and would place entire confidence in his statements. We consider him a truthful, hard-working, conscientious man."

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

D. W. SMITH, President.

Heffner trees "way down in Alabama".

THE PROGRESS NURSERY CO.,

Troy, Ohio.

MR. W. E. HEFFNER:

Dear Sir: Thinking you would be interested to hear from some of your stock, which is new to this soil, beg to state that every tree is doing fine. If I am not in error the gentleman that set same wrote you saying some stock was dead upon arrival. This is not so. Though they were handled roughly in transit, every tree started in ten days and have lost but two. Those, upon investigation, were found to have been killed by ants.

Peaches are fine, some of them having as much as five foot growth. Pears and apple are also doing fine, cherries though growing slower, are healthy and fine. Expecting to favor you with further orders, I remain,

Very truly yours,

W. W. MUDGE.

GRAND BAY, Ala., July 24th, 1911.



FRUIT DEPARTMENT

APPLES

For over 20 years I have been an enthusiast in growing fine fruit. I have "tried out" nearly every variety of apple, pear, peach, plum or cherry that I hear of as being worthy of a trial.

Oftimes a variety of apple that is the highest quality in one section, is inferior in another. So in preparing my variety list I propagated, and offer in this catalog, varieties adapted to a wide range of latitudes and soils. I have a number of other varieties coming on for next season's trade.

Most any experienced apple grower will agree with me that most of the "brand new" varieties are inferior in every way to the best of the old varieties. I do not intend to make any strong claims for any variety until I know it is pretty sure to give satisfaction.

Much good is being done by the better class of nurserymen every year by improving the quality of the good varieties already known. This is done by bud selection—that is, taking buds for propagating from trees that are producing a superior quality of fruit. I have been a firm believer in "breeding up" fruit trees for a good many years, and I know that a tree capable of producing fruit of superior quality is much more likely to come from a bud taken from a tree producing superior fruit than from a tree yielding undersized, poorly colored, inferior fruit.

The varieties listed below are all of my own growing, and I guarantee them in every way.

I can only furnish the following varieties in one year old trees and in limited quantities, as I had discontinued propagating them during the last few years, while growing for the wholesale trade, and am just getting started again: Celestia, Fanny, Jefferies, Scarlet Bough.

PRICES

Baldwin, Duchess, Fameuse, Jonathan, King, McIntosh, Northern Spy, Rome Beauty, Stayman Winesap, Wealthy, Winter Banana, Yellow Transparent and York Imperial: First class, largest size, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10; \$27.50 per 100. First-class, medium size, 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$22.00 per 100. First class, one year old, (best for orchards) 25c each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

Other Varieties

	Each	10	100
First class, largest size	\$3.30	\$2.75	\$25.00
First class, medium size, best for general planting . . . . .	.25	2.25	20.00
First class, smaller size, best for orchard planting . . . . .	.20	1.50	12.00

Special Varieties: Celestia, Fanny, Jefferies, Scarlet Bough, 30c each; \$2.50 for 10.

SUMMER APPLES

Astrachan—One of the best and most beautiful of our summer apples. Tree comes into bearing young and is very hardy and vigorous, and one of the most prolific and reliable croppers. Blossom unusually resistant to cold. Fruit medium to large, skin yellow, nearly overspread with rich dark red enhanced by a purplish bloom. Flesh white, crisp fine, brisk subacid and highly perfumed. Quality excellent. July to September.

Celestia—A seedling of the old Stillwater apple, originating in the eastern part of Miami

County, Ohio. Tree a fine upright grower, vigorous, healthy, a good annual bearer. Fruit pale yellow, sprinkled with grayish dots. Good size, roundish, flavor rich, mild, subacid, excellent quality.

Early Harvest—A medium sized, pale yellow apple, sometimes with faint blush, tender, sprightly subacid, of very good quality for dessert or culinary uses. Not a first class market variety nor a good keeper. Tree bears early, is a moderately good grower, fairly long lived and only fair as a producer. Ripens in July.



Yellow Transparent

Early Ripe—Medium large, pale yellow; flesh white, fine grained, crisp, having a particularly pleasing subacid flavor, ripens before Early Harvest, is larger, and of better quality. I consider Early Ripe one of the very best yellow summer apples, superior to Yellow Transparent in every point except yield and without a rival in its season. Tree unusually hardy and vigorous, bearing good crops annually.

Fanny—Medium to large, yellow, overspread with bright red; pleasant, subacid flavor, fine dessert quality. Tree vigorous and a fine upright grower, but only moderately productive. August.

Golden Sweet—Large, golden yellow; flesh white, tender, crisp. Tree of spreading habit, and a vigorous grower. Ripens in August.

Jefferies—Originated in Chester County, Pennsylvania. Fruit medium size, rather sprightly subacid, one of the finest dessert apples, ripening from last of July to first of August.

Oldenburg—Large and very attractive in appearance; pale yellow almost covered with irregular splashes and stripes of bright red, mottled and shaded with crimson. Flesh tinged with yellow, fine, juicy, sprightly subacid. Fine for culinary purposes, although a little too tart for some as a dessert apple. Tree of great hardiness and vigor, moderately long lived, and regular cropper. Season August to September.

Scarlet Bough—An old apple supposed to have originated in Pennsylvania. Of medium size, round, light yellow, nearly overspread with solid red and red stripes. Flesh tender, crisp, juicy with a pleasant subacid flavor all its own. Tree vigorous and long lived. August.

Summer Rambo—Very large, red striped apple of good quality. Flesh rather coarse, mild, juicy, a good cooker. Tree vigorous, and thrifty and moderately productive. July and August.

Sweet Bough—A splendid sweet apple for the market. Large, pale yellow, very sweet and tender. Unsurpassed for baking. Tree moderate grower, compact in form, yielding large crops annually.

Tetofsky—A splendid summer market apple of medium size, skin creamy white, richly striped with red and yellow, very attractive, better for cooking than dessert. Tree extremely hardy and productive. July and August.

Yellow Transparent—Probably the most largely planted of all summer apples. Tree a good grower and enormously productive. Begins to bear the first year after transplanting, often setting fruit while still in nursery rows. Fruit of medium size, round ovate, rich waxy yellow when ripe, tender, juicy, pleasantly acid, good. Middle of July.

AUTUMN APPLES

Alexander—A fine, large, red apple of great beauty. Flesh aromatic, juicy, pleasantly flavored. Tree hardy, vigorous, moderately productive. September, October.

Chenango—Medium to large size; oblong, yellowish white, striped with bright red; excellent quality for dessert or cooking. Tree hardy, very productive and long lived. One of the handsomest and best of the fall apples. August and September.

Fall Pippin—Very large, yellow with brown splotches, very rich tender flesh, of excellent quality for dessert or cooking. Tree a strong grower, hardy and very long lived. One of the most desirable varieties of its season for the home orchard and a good market apple. Season September to December. May be held in storage until February.

Fameuse—One of the most desirable dessert apples of its season. Very beautiful in appearance, excellent; sells in market above average prices. Tree a moderate grower, very healthy, hardy and long lived. Season October to February.

Gravenstein—A yellow red striped apple of good size, attractive appearance and excellent quality. For culinary purposes it is unexcelled by any variety of its season, and brings a fancy price in the market. Tree is of vigorous growth, spreading, bears very young, is a reliable cropper and very productive. Flesh, fine, crisp, tender, juicy, subacid, highly perfumed. Season September to November.

Longfield—A Russian variety, medium size, clear, waxen white, slightly blushed; flesh fine, tender, juicy, excellent quality. Tree very hardy and inclined to overbear. September to November.

Maiden's Blush—This variety, familiar to nearly everybody, is one of the handsomest of the autumn apples; pale lemon yellow with beautiful bright crimson cheek. Flesh white, fine, crisp, tender and very juicy. A fine sort for market or for culinary use at home. Tree a vigorous grower, with spreading, open top.

Rambo—Of medium size, red streaked, of pleasing flavor, very highly esteemed in nearly all sections. Tree is very vigorous and prolific. Too generally known and liked to require minute description. October to December.

Twenty Ounce—A very large, handsome red, standard apple of very best quality. Nearly round; flesh white tinged with yellow; rich, tender, juicy, subacid. Tree roundish, rather dense and vigorous; a good annual cropper. Season September to December.

Wealthy—A red apple of superior merit. Tree is one of the hardest and most prolific. Fruit smooth, round, beautifully red striped. Flesh white, juicy, tender, high flavored, aromatic. Season October to January.

WINTER APPLES

Arkansas Black—One of the most beautiful of apples, a good keeper that commands a high price in market. The color is a lively red, nearly black. While the tree is vigorous it is not sufficiently hardy for extreme northern planting. Keeps from December to April.

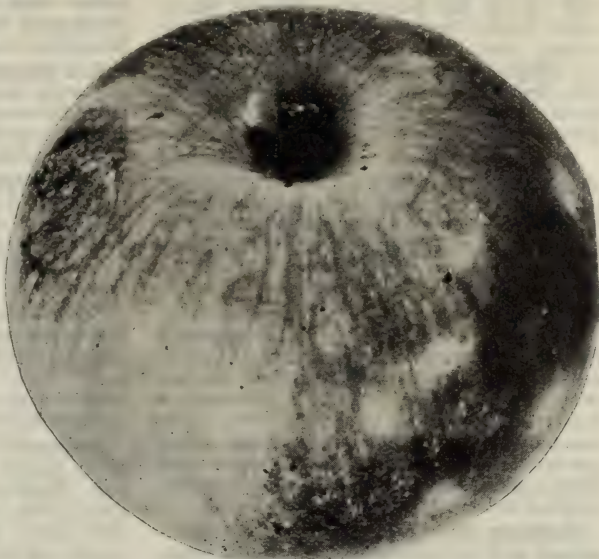
Akin—A strikingly beautiful red winter apple, especially adapted for dessert use and fancy market trade. Fruit medium in size, of very best quality, with tender, juicy flesh, slightly tinged with yellow, very aromatic. Tree hardy, healthy and reliably productive.

Baxter—A large, very attractive red apple with purplish tints. Flesh yellowish, often stained with red, tender breaking juicy, pleasant subacid. Tree productive, very vigorous. November to December.

Baldwin—Probably the most profitable red winter apple grown in America. To great productiveness, Baldwin adds fine size, color and quality. Bright red, with firm skin; flesh yellowish, firm, crisp, juicy, tender, subacid, of best quality. Tree of great hardiness and vigor, and a sure cropper.

Ben Davis—Exceeds Baldwin in popularity and is the most extensively grown apple of the south and southwest. Except in our northernmost tier of states Ben Davis is the market apple par excellence. Tree a sure cropper, an abundant bearer, and very hardy, vigorous and disease resisting. Fruit large, red, attractive and keeps longer than any other winter variety of the same color.

Boiken—Bright yellow with a handsome blush; large, and besides being exceedingly



BEN DAVIS

attractive, is of best quality, being better for culinary purposes than dessert; very juicy, tender, with brisk subacid flavor. Tree remarkably vigorous and healthy; begins to bear when quite young and is a good reliable bearer. Keeps until April and May.

Dominie (Winter Rambo)—A large, flat apple, greenish yellow striped with red. Flesh crisp, juicy, breaking mild, subacid pleasantly perfumed. Tree a profuse bearer and quite vigorous and hardy. November to March.

Fallwater—An attractive yellow apple with a red cheek. Flesh tender, crisp, juicy, mild subacid, good. Gives an abundant yield almost annually. November to April.

Gano—A Ben Davis type. Solid deep red in color, attractive and good keeper. Tree comes into bearing young and is like Ben Davis, an almost certain cropper annually, fruit better quality. Highly recommended as a market apple in regions not too far north.

Grimes Golden—Who does not know Grimes Golden, one of the handsomest and best of all yellow winter apples? Fruit is medium to large, golden yellow, with firm,

tender, crisp, juicy flesh, very rich and aromatic. Tree a good grower, and splendid yielder. November to February.

Golden Russet—Not large but smooth and uniform. Tree hardy and reliably productive, a particularly durable apple for home use during the spring, when it is excellent for dessert and cooking. Season December to May.

Hubbardston—A very popular sort for both home and commercial planting. Tree very robust and regular in bearing heavy crops, which begin when the tree is very young; fruit large to very large, attractive red mingled with yellow. Flesh crisp, juicy, rich, breaking, perfumed, with mild subacid flavor, quality excellent. October to June.

Jonathan—Brilliant red, highly flavored and of excellent quality for either dessert or culinary use. It surpasses Spitzenburg in hardiness, vigor and productiveness and is adapted to a wider range of latitude. Every home or commercial orchard should have a large percentage of Jonathan trees. November to June.

McIntosh—Belongs to the Fameuse group. Fruit very attractive in appearance, of bright, deep red color and good size. Flesh tender, crisp, juicy, highly perfumed, delicious, a dessert apple excelled by none. Tree vigorous, hardy, healthy, which comes into bearing young; a reliable almost annual cropper. An ideal apple from any point of view. Season October to December and later.

Northern Spy—Large, bright red, over-spread with a delicate bloom. Flesh juicy, crisp, tender, and most excellent for kitchen or dessert. One of America's best apples for local, general or fancy trade, always selling at better than average prices because of its size, beauty, fine flavor and high quality. Tree very hardy, healthy, and vigorous, coming into bearing later than most sorts, and blooming very late. A heavy cropper producing good yields where other sorts fail. November to March.

N. W. Greening—A fine greenish yellow apple, of good quality. Tree extremely hardy and vigorous. Does not bear very early, but is very productive and regular.

Ontario—Large, pale yellow apple, overlaid with bright crimson. Of excellent flavor and quality, crisp, tender, very juicy, and aromatic. Tree hardy, long lived, very prolific. A fine variety for home or commercial orchards. Season December to April.

Opalescent—Large, clear yellow, nearly or quite covered with deep purplish red, and susceptible to a very high polish. Flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, very good for dessert or cooking.

Paradise Winter Sweet—Large, creamy yellow with blush cheek. Sweet and good, a fine baking apple satisfactory for home or

market. Tree vigorous, and productive. December to March.

Rawl's Janet (Never Fail)—A medium sized red streaked apple of excellent quality. Tree a good grower and profuse bearer. January to April.

Red Canada—One of the Baldwin and Spitzenburg type. Tree moderate grower and not as hardy as other sorts of the same family. Fruit attractive in size and color, and of superior quality. Adapted to light rather than heavy soils. Color greenish overspread with a fine, deep red blush. November to March.

R. I. Greening—Large, green apple, one of the very best standard commercial sorts. Good for cooking or dessert. A regular and heavy bearer, tree hardy and long-lived. October to March.

Rome Beauty—Fruit of good size, uniform, smooth, and handsomely colored; flesh crisp, juicy, mild subacid, decidedly good. Color greenish splashed and striped with bright red. Tree a good, robust grower giving good crops annually.

Stark—Medium to large, often very large; pale green covered with bright red; flesh fine grained, tender, breaking, juicy, mild, subacid. Tree strong, vigorous, healthy, a reliable cropper and very productive. A fine commercial variety. December to May.

Stayman's Winesap—A yellowish apple often nearly completely covered with dull red. Flesh greenish yellow, crisp, breaking, very juicy, aromatic, sprightly, excellent. Tree hardy but only moderately vigorous; comes into bearing young and is a sure bearer, giving annual crops, alternating light and heavy. December to May.

Spitzenburg—Belongs to the Baldwin group, of which it is by far the best. It has good size, is beautifully colored and is always in demand in all markets because in addition to being one of the handsomest apples grown, it is of the highest quality. Tree a slow grower, not attractive when transplanted. Not as hardy as Baldwin. Fruit dark red, flesh yellowish, firm, crisp, juicy, subacid and pleasantly perfumed.

Sutton—A seedling of Hubbardston. Its uniform size, good coloring and fine quality makes Sutton a highly prized dessert apple suitable for fancy market trade. Color bright red, striped with Carmine, smooth and glossy. Flesh firm, fine grained, crisp, tender, juicy, aromatic. Tree remarkably vigorous and healthy and very productive, giving large yields bi-annually. November to March.

Roxbury Russet—Most popular russet apple grown. It is of good size, bright russet, often having a bronze tinge and red cheek. Flesh white, firm, sprightly subacid, breaking, tender. Tree hardy, vigorous and a reliable biennial cropper. Fruit ripens in December and keeps until the following June.

Talman's Sweeting—Medium size, yellow, fine grained, sweet and delicious. Highly esteemed for baking and preserving. Tree a good, vigorous grower and very hardy and long lived. November to June.

Tompkin's King—A uniformly large, finely colored red apple in great demand as a fancy market sort and unexcelled for home use as a dessert or cooking apple. Flesh yellowish, crisp, tender, juicy, good. Tree a fine, thrifty grower, spreading in habit and yields heavy crops almost annually. Very long lived. October to February.

Wagener—An apple of great excellence; highly colored, bright red with an attractive yellow ground for contrast. It is of fine texture, high flavor and excellent quality. Especially esteemed for dessert and an admirable apple for culinary use. Tree is a good grower, upright, well formed and comes into bearing at an early age; yields moderate to heavy crops annually, it being necessary to thin the fruit. October to February.

White Pippin—A twin brother (or sister) to Yellow Newtown Pippin. It is inferior to Yellow Newtown in quality, but superior in every other way, doing well where Yellow Newtown will not fruit at all and at its best a very profitable market sort. The tree is a good, thrifty grower, comes early into bearing and is a great and reliable cropper. Fruit is of uniform large size, roundish, oblate, pale yellow, sometimes blushed and mottled with brownish red; flesh yellowish, firm, fine grained, tender, juicy, sprightly subacid flavor. October to February.

Winter Banana—Fruit large, of clear yellow color overlaid with a beautiful contrasting pinkish red blush; unusually attractive in appearance and enhanced by a characteristic fragrance. Flesh yellow, very rich, juicy, breaking, splendid, better for dessert than cooking. Tree is a good grower, begins bearing very young and is very reliable cropper, yielding heavy to very heavy crops almost annually. November to April.

York Imperial—This variety is highly esteemed in localities to which it is adapted being of attractive red color, large in size and of very good quality. Tree is thrifty, vigorous and regular in bearing good crops. November to March.

Bargain in APPLE TREES

16 Splendid \$1.75
3 to 5 ft. trees

2 Arkansas Black	2 Longfield
2 Gano	2 Maiden Blush
2 Grimes Golden	2 Summer Rambo
2 Stark	2 Paradise Sweet

Best varieties—fine, selected trees.
Your money back if you are not pleased with this bargain.

CRAB APPLES

General Grant—A dark red crab of goods size and good quality. Flesh white, tender, mild, subacid. Tree a good grower, and of upright habit.

Hyslop—Large, dark red, borne in clusters. Very popular on account of its size, beauty and hardiness. October and January.

Transcendent—Largest and handsomest of crabs. Skin bright yellow, red striped. Bears early. No better crab apple grown. September to October.

Whitney—A strikingly attractive early crab of fine size. Glossy green with carmine stripings, with firm, juicy, well flavored flesh. Tree very hardy and vigorous. August.

DWARF APPLES

Recommended for planting in the yard or garden, where there is not sufficient space for standard apple trees. They bear the second or third year after planting, producing large, handsome high-colored fruit. They form broad, low heads, and, are handsome and ornamental even when not in fruit.

PRICES

Two year old trees	Each	10
One year old trees	\$.35	\$3.00
	.30	2.50

VARIETIES

For description, see standard apple descriptions

Arkansas Black, Baldwin, Bismark, Early Strawberry, Jonathan, Maiden Blush, Northern Spy, Oldenburg, Opaescent, Rome Beauty, Wealthy, Yellow Transparent.

While the biggest nurseries are turning out "millions of trees" every year at the lowest possible cost per tree, a few of us middling sized fellows are still trying to produce better and better trees. Many of the big nurserymen are nurserymen only. We smaller nurserymen are mostly fruit growers also, and have the fruit grower's desire to see fine fruit come from trees that we have produced.

PEARS

Standard Pears prefer a strong loam, but succeed well in a great variety of soils, and upon any land that will produce good crops of vegetables, corn, etc. Pears will keep longer and their flavor is improved by picking before they are fully ripe. By a careful selection of varieties the season can be extended from July to February. One of the most important points in the management of pears is to gather them at the proper time. Summer pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and autumn pears at least two weeks. Winter pears, if they will hang so long, can be left until the leaves begin to fall. Special care should be given to the following suggestions: When pear trees are heavily laden the fruit should be thinned when about one-third grown, else it will be poor and the trees injured.

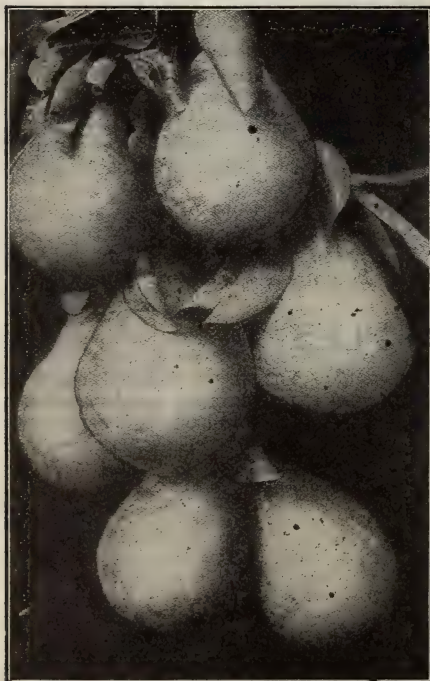
My stock of pear trees cannot be excelled. In propagating I select scions from trees that are least susceptible to blight, and can insure trees more nearly blight proof than are generally offered by nurserymen. My dwarf trees are budded on strong quince seedlings.

PRICES

	Each	10	100
Standard first class, largest size	\$5.50	\$ 4.00	\$35.00
" first class, medium size	.35	3.00	25.00
" first class, smaller or orchard size	.20	1.50	10.00
Dwarf Pears first class, largest size	.30	2.00	16.00
" first class, medium size	.25	1.50	14.00

SUMMER PEARS

Bartlett—Rich golden yellow, with faint blush. When well grown is of large size. Skin quite thin, flesh rich, buttery, melting, highly scented. Tree a strong grower, bears young, is prolific. Bartlett is probably the best known and most highly esteemed of all of the summer pears. Best grown as a standard. August.



LAWRENCE PEARS

Clapps—Large pale yellow with red cheek; very juicy, melting and good. A profitable commercial variety, but sometimes blights. Does well either as standard or dwarf. August.

Koonce—Yellow with carmine blush, very sweet, good, high flavored. Recommended because of the fine quality of the fruit and on account of the vigor and resisting quality of the tree, which frequently bears good crops when most other pears fail. July and August.

Rossney—Another healthy, strong growing pear of better quality than Kieffer. Very large with crimson blush; flesh tender, juicy, perfumed, luscious. A splendid all purpose pear, ripening about two weeks after Bartlett, and of larger size. Bears very young, and after two years old and is unusually hardy in fruit buds. Dwarf or standard. September and October.

Wilder—One of the earliest varieties known. A splendid market sort. Fruit pale yellow, medium size, with russet shadings; flesh rich, melting, aromatic, delightful. Tree an annual and prolific bearer. May be grown either as dwarf or standard.

AUTUMN PEARS

Belle Lucrative—A fine, handsome pear of large size and excellent quality. Very productive and in every way desirable. September. Standard.

Beurre D'Anjou—A large pear with green skin shaded with russet red, flavor rich, perfumed, excellent. One of the best known varieties for late fall and winter. Bears well either as dwarf or standard. October and January.

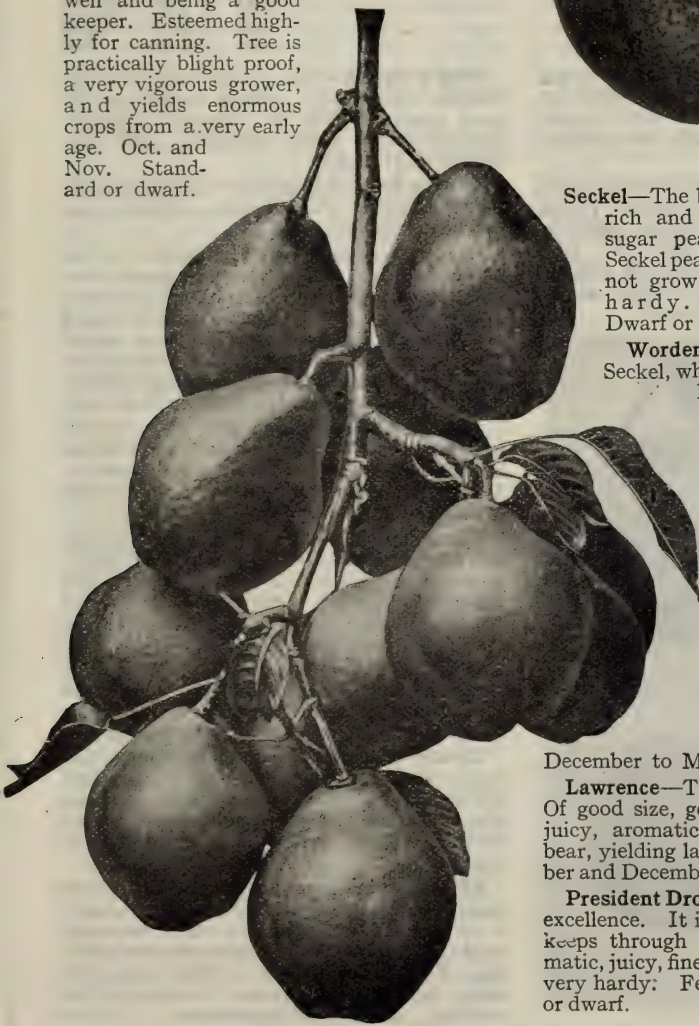
Duchess d'Angouleme—The largest, or among the largest of the pear family. Green, tinted with russet. Very juicy, tender, delightfully flavored. A fine market pear, and equally good for home use. Dwarf or standard. October and November.

Flemish Beauty—Known and esteemed by all. Hardy, prolific, bearing, good crops in every latitude. Fruit large, very attractive, of the highest excellence. September and October. Dwarf or standard.

Garber—A valuable market pear. Tree is a very thrifty, healthy grower, and a yearly heavy cropper. Of bright yellow color, very juicy and good. Earlier than Kieffer and a good pear to plant with Kieffer in commercial orchards. October. Standard.

Howell—A good, vigorous growing pear, of attractive yellow color, with rich, melting, aromatic flesh. An early and reliable bearer. September and October. May be grown dwarf or standard.

Kieffer—Best of commercial sorts, shipping well and being a good keeper. Esteemed highly for canning. Tree is practically blight proof, a very vigorous grower, and yields enormous crops from a very early age. Oct. and Nov. Standard or dwarf.



KIEFFER PEARS



D'ANJOU PEAR

Seckel—The best of all little pears. Very rich and high flavored, often called sugar pear. Market demand for Seckel pears is always good. Tree does not grow rapidly but is healthy and hardy. September and October. Dwarf or standard.

Worden Seckel—A seedling of Seckel, which in several points it excels; has the same delightful flavor as Seckel but is much more attractive in appearance and larger. It is better keeper than Seckel, often keeping until Christmas. Tree is better grower and more productive than Seckel. Ripens in October. Dwarf or standard.

WINTER PEARS

Easter—A yellow globular pear with russet cheek. Of best quality, a greatly esteemed winter pear.

December to March. Dwarf.

Lawrence—The best early winter pear. Of good size, golden yellow color, and rich, juicy, aromatic flesh. A splendid sort to bear, yielding large crops annually. November and December. Dwarf or standard.

President Drouard—A French pear of great excellence. It is of rich, pleasing flavor, and keeps through the winter. It is large, aromatic, juicy, fine. Tree bears profusely and is very hardy: February to March. Standard or dwarf.

PEACHES

The Peach is so easily grown that many have made the mistake of thinking that all varieties may be grown successfully in most any kind of soil, elevation or location. As in the case of apples, certain varieties of Peaches do their best only in certain localities. Be careful to select those varieties that do best in your neighborhood. You can determine what the most successful sorts are by observation and inquiry.

I have found through years of work with peach trees that the hardiest seedling invariably comes from the smallest "natural" pit, so I screen out all the large pits and throw them away. I plant my Peach kernels in the spring, after the pits have bursted and the kernels can be removed. It would be cheaper and quicker to drill the pits in the fall, but in germinating, a single long tap root is formed, no laterals being possible on account of the hard halves of the shell which prevent a round spreading crown-like growth of roots.

A moderately rich sandy soil well drained, naturally or artificially, insures Peaches of the best size, color and quality. Practice clean cultivation and keep the trees open by frequent pruning.

PRICES

	Each	10	100
First class, largest size.....	\$.20	\$ 1.80	\$ 15.00
First class, medium size.....	.16	1.50	10.00
First class, smaller or orchard size.....	.12	1.00	7.50

Admiral Dewey—A bright yellow peach with handsome red cheek. Perfect freestone, firm flesh of excellent quality which ripens evenly to the pit. Very hardy and productive. July.

Banner—Large, yellow with crimson cheek. Very attractive. A splendid market peach, on account of keeping and shipping qualities. Flesh is firm, yellow, sweet and rich. It is undoubtedly one of the handsomest peaches known; bears early and is a regular annual producer of heavy crops. October.



ELBERTA

Beer's Smock—One of the very best late market sorts; large, yellow fleshed and of good quality. Can be depended upon to produce heavy crops annually. Late September and October.

Captain Ede—A large yellow peach ripening before Elberta. Firm fleshed, attractive, an excellent shipper. July.

Carman—A seedling of Elberta and of better quality. Very hardy and productive. Fruit large, yellowish white with tinge of red, of fine flavor. Will produce fruit during a wet season when other sorts fail being practically rot proof. One of the best early ripening sorts. Carman is highly recommended as a profitable commercial sort. Middle of July.

Chair's Choice—Large size, deep yellow with red cheek. Ripens about a week before Smock. Has very firm flesh of good quality. Tree a strong grower and very productive. Middle of September.

Champion—The largest of white peaches and in many respects the best. Flesh white, sweet, rich, juicy; perfect freestone, and beautifully colored, creamy white and vivid crimson. Hardy, productive, excellent shipper, highly profitable. August.

Crawford's Late—A very large yellow peach ripening in late September. One of the most generally favored sorts known. Hardy, tree wonderfully productive, quality excellent.

Crosby—An old favorite on account of the hardiness and productiveness of the tree, and the splendid quality of the fruit. Medium size, roundish, bright yellow tinted with carmine. Flesh yellow and good flavor. September.

Elberta—The greatest American market peach, producing big, profitable crops annually in all sections of the country. Fruit is large, bright, attractive, yellow with crimson shading. Flesh firm and good. Will ripen perfectly when picked green. Unexcelled for canning. August and September.



THREE SPLENDID SPECIMENS

Fitzgerald—Of Canadian origin; of unusual hardness; adapted to cold climate. Bears very young and produces big crops. Fruit is large, bright yellow overspread with red; flesh rich yellow and of fine flavor. Highly recommended. Last of August.

Foster—Large, orange-red with darker red cheek. Flesh yellow, juicy, rich, sub-acid. An old favorite. Late August.

Greensboro—The largest, handsomest and best of all the early sorts. Superbly colored, white and red. Flesh white, juicy and delicious. No extra early peach equals Greensboro in size, appearance and quality. July.

Heath Cling—Very large, creamy white, faintly blushed. Of splendid quality, a good keeper, one of the best peaches for preserving and canning. October.

Kalamazoo—A large golden yellow peach with red cheek. Flesh firm, delightfully flavored, pit small. A strong growing, hardy, productive variety. September.

Lemon Free—A very large, pale yellow peach of lemon shape. Often measures 12 inches in circumference. Flesh thick, juicy, best quality. The great canning peach and most profitable to grow on account of immense productiveness. Late September.

Mayflower—Extremely early, beautiful, of good size, bright red all over. Ripens before Sneed. Tree strong grower, requires thinning for best results. An unusually valuable market sort and splendid shipper. Early July.

Prolific—An exceedingly prolific, large yellow peach with rich, firm flesh. Small pits and fine flavor. A fine market sort. Tree very thrifty and hardy. September.

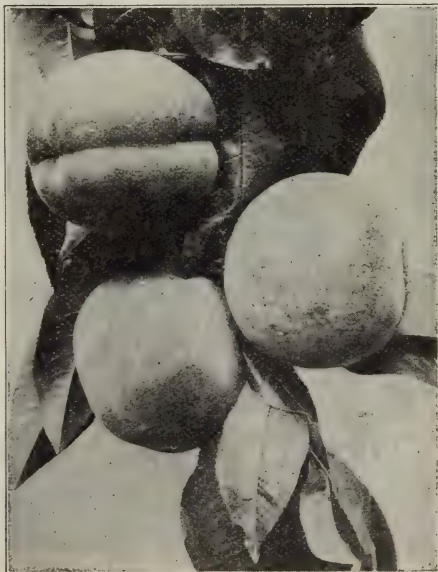
Salway—Large, creamy yellow with crimson cheek. Rich, sweet, melting flesh of golden yellow; ranks very high among the late peaches. October.

Sneed—A productive white peach with handsome blush cheek. Of good quality and extremely early. Commands good prices and is always in brisk demand. July.

Stephen's Rarissime—Moderately late, fine size and splendid quality. Large, lemon shaped, with white skin and flesh, very beautiful. Bears young, heavy cropper.

Yellow St. John—An early yellow peach of the handsomest appearance and of splendid quality. Trees bear heavily and begin to bear very young. August.

Talisman—I dislike to add another name to the already long list of varieties of peaches; but I feel that my peach is worthy of a name and place with the very best. It is the Peach offered last season as premium, and described in my collection Circular. I have named it Talisman because I feel it will bring good luck to all who plant it. Talisman ripens in late August or early September; tree unusually hardy, foliage dark green and luxuriant; fruit large, bright yellow with carmine cheek; uniform in size and shape; flavor exceedingly rich and sweet, skin somewhat tough; perfect freestone. Don't fail to try this splendid sort.



OLD MIXON

CHERRIES

Of late years far too little attention has been given to the culture of the cherry. Yet it is one of the easiest fruits we have to grow, and one of the most profitable, often yielding as much as \$500.00 net profit per acre.

My cherry trees have won me many compliments from other nurserymen. They are much more stocky and thrifty than cherry trees grown in many other localities, and I guarantee my strains to be dependable in every way.

I am willing to sell my cherry trees on time to responsible parties, allowing two and three years in which to make settlement. My plan will be sent to anyone interested, on request.

PRICE—CHERRIES

	Each	10	100	1000
First class, largest size	\$.30	\$2.50	\$18.00	\$150.00
First class, medium size .....	.25	2.00	15.00	100.00

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES

The Duke and Morello are classed as "sour cherries," and are distinct from the sweet cherries of the Heart and Bigarreau family, both in shape and flavor of the fruits and in the shape and growing habit of the trees.

The trees of the Duke cherries are more upright and stocky in their growth than the Morello which have slender drooping branches.

Cherries of the Duke and Morello types are far more hardy than the sweet varieties and will do well practically anywhere.

All cherries require a light dry soil, and should never be set on bottom land not thoroughly drained. Hillsides make splendid cherry orchard sites.

Baldwin—An early and very large, dark red cherry, the earliest, sweetest and best of the Morello type, remarkably hardy and productive and comes into bearing young. June.

Dyehouse—One of the best early cherries for home or market. Ripens a week before Early Richmond and is generally considered of better quality and size. Any commercial cherry orchard should contain a large per cent

of Dyehouse as it is a sure money maker. June.

Early Richmond—Bright red, medium size, quality good. An old favorite for home and market. Sometimes called the English Pie Cherry. June.

Heffner's Pet—Very large, beautiful dark red, very sweet, tender and refreshing. I think it a cross between Montmorency and Baldwin. It blooms late, and is one of the most resistant to cold, when in bloom, of any of the cherries I know of fruit. A great cropper, and the fruit will command a fancy price wherever it is once tried. July.

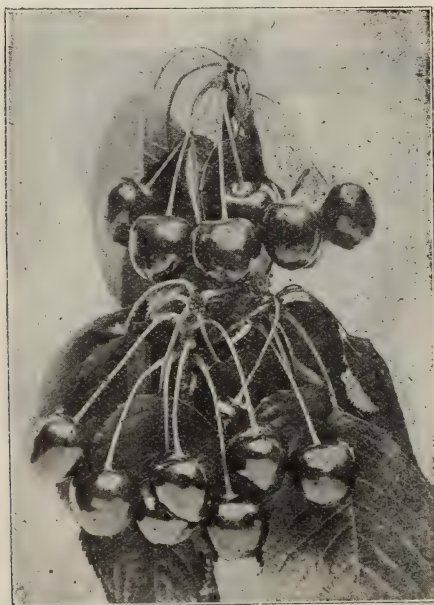
Large Montmorency—A prime favorite the country over. Larger than Early Richmond and better in every way. Tree is a fine thrifty grower, and enormously productive. For canning and preserving no cherry can excel Montmorency. Late June.

Late Duke—Ripening late, towards the end of July, this sort should be in every collection of cherries. Fruit very large, light red, and fine.

May Duke—Dark red, rich, juicy, finely flavored and of good size and beautiful appearance. A moderate producer and easily one of the best of all the cherries. Early June.

Olivet—A fine dark red cherry with red flesh, tender, rich, sweet and vinous. Unusually productive and the largest of the Duke family of cherries. June.

Ostheim—Large, very dark red, heart shaped, rich and juicy. A splendid cherry for home and market. Comes early into bearing and can't be beat in productiveness. Middle of July.



EARLY RICHMOND

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES

Black Eagle—Later than Black Heart and Black Tartarian, and not quite so dark in color. Highly flavored, rich, sweet and juicy. Early August.

Black Heart—One of the oldest varieties, heart shaped, medium size, skin a deep, glossy black; flesh rich, tender, juicy, sweet. Tree a strong grower and productive. Early July.

Black Tartarian—Very large, purplish black with rather solid flesh, of good flavor. Tree of unusual vigor, and of erect, beautiful growth. A favorite everywhere. Early July.

Governor Wood—A large, light red cherry of delicious flavor. Ripens in June and ranks high in general esteem.

Napoleon—A pale yellow, red cheeked cherry of largest size. Flesh quite firm, juicy, splendid flavor. Early July.

Windsor—A large liver colored cherry, originating in Canada. Has very fine, firm flesh of high quality. Tree hardy and prolific. The best sweet cherry over a wide range of territory. A splendid sort for home or market. July.

Yellow Spanish—Large, pale yellow with bright red cheek. Flesh firm, juicy, delicious. Late June.

Schmidt's Bigarreau—Large, deep red, with dark tender flesh, very juicy and of most pleasant flavor. Tree is one of the hardiest



BLACK TARTARIAN

of the Bigarreau family, succeeding where others fail. A splendid market cherry because of its attractiveness and general good qualities. Early July.

PLUMS

The plum when well grown, is always sure of ready market and a good price. It requires a little closer attention than the cherry but the cash returns from an orchard of plums, liberally repay the labor put on the crop.

The fungous enemies of the plum can easily be held in subjection by an occasional spraying of lime-sulphur solution. The curculio, which is the worst enemy of the plum, can be jarred off each morning into a sheet and destroyed. This requires only a very few minutes per tree and need only be done daily for a matter of two or three weeks after the bloom falls.

The Plum attains its greatest perfection on a strong clay soil, where it grows most thriftily, and suffers less from curculio and black knot. As is the case in all other fruits, it is greatly benefited by thorough cultivation. Some varieties, especially the native plums, are hardy and can stand the climate of the extreme North. Plums should be sufficiently pruned to prevent straggling growth, and to prevent the head from being too crowded. They should be thoroughly cultivated and not allowed to stand in grass

PRICES

	Each	10	100
First class, largest size.....	\$.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
First class, medium size .....	.30	2.50	20.00
First class, smaller or orchard size .....	.25	2.00	15.00

Our Ideal Home Orchard

43 Selected Trees and Plants **\$5.00**
worth \$10.00, for only -

MY GREATEST BARGAIN

The trees in our Ideal Orchard are of our regular orchard size and warranted first-class in every respect. We offer them at a bargain price because we want to make friends rapidly and know of no better way to do this than through our trees,—hence this low price to get them introduced.

10 Apples

- 1 Yellow Transparent
- 1 Red Astrachan
- 2 Maiden Blush
- 1 Western Beauty
- 2 Stark
- 1 Pewaukee
- 2 Grimes' Golden
-
- 2 Wilder Currants
- 2 Downing Gooseberry
- 1 Crimson Rambler
- 1 Moss Rose

4 Pears

- 1 Bartlett pear
- 1 Flemish Beauty pear
- 1 Duchess pear
- 1 Sheldon pear

10 Peaches

- 2 Champion peach
- 2 Elberta peach
- 2 Late Crawford peach
- 2 Carman peach
- 2 Bokara peach

10 Plums

- 2 Lombard plum
- 2 Burbank plum
- 2 Bradshaw plum
- 2 Gueii plum
- 2 Abundance plum

6 Cherries

- 2 Early Richmond cherry
- 2 large Montmorency cherry
- 1 Dyehouse cherry
- 1 Baldwin cherry

BIG VALUE

Sour Cherry Collection

No. 1

6 Finest Sour Cherries, \$1.00

- 2 Early Richmond 2 Montmorency
- 1 Dyehouse 1 Late Duke

6 stocky, strong bodied trees
of strictly first-class quality,

ONLY \$1.00

BARGAIN

Sweet Cherry Collection

5 strong 4 to 5 feet trees \$1.00

- 1 Black Tartarian 1 Gov. Wood
- 1 Windsor 1 Napoleon
- 1 Yellow Spanish

5 Trees—Special \$1.00

EUROPEAN PLUMS

The European plums are largely of French origin, and comprise some of the finest fruits of the plum family. They should have a heavy loam, but will do well on a lighter loam if there is a sufficient amount of clay in the soil. Plums should be cultivated and not sown to grass or other crops.

Bradshaw—Large, dark velvet red, tender, juicy and good. Tree vigorous and very productive. Among the best for market. Ripens middle of August.

Diamond—A beautiful dark plum of largest size. Fruit is overspread with a thick bloom. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. September.

German Prune—As the name indicates this is a prune plum highly esteemed for drying and preserving. Freestone with firm, sweet, pleasantly flavored flesh. A vigorous grower in most localities.

General Hand—An attractive deep yellow plum of large size. Flesh sweet, coarse, good, parting freely from seed. Tree dwarfish, but a heavy producer. Early September.

Grand Duke—Violet red, large, showy, splendid quality. Free from rot and one of the best I know of for home or market. Late September.

Lombard—A general favorite, highly esteemed everywhere. Medium size, dark red, yellow flesh, of fine flavor. One of the most vigorous varieties, succeeding in nearly any location or soil. A heavy bearer and always sure of a good price in market. Late August.

Gueii—Large, bluish purple, covered with heavy bloom. Flesh yellow, sweet and good

but coarse. An early bearer, and a rapid growing, vigorous tree. A fine market sort. Early September.

Monarch—Round, bluish purple with slight bloom. Flesh greenish golden, pleasant and good. Freestone. Bears very young, and gives big crops. Profitable for market and good for home use. Early October.

Moore's Arctic—A native of Maine, very hardy and an early and profuse bearer. Fruit is dark purplish black, below medium size, with yellow, sweet, juicy, pleasantly flavored flesh. Last of September.

Shipper's Pride—Large, dark purple, showy, with firm, well flavored flesh. A wonderful shipper. Tree hardy and productive, bearing quite young. Early September.

Shropshire Damson—Liked by everybody. Fruit medium size, purple; flesh tender, juicy, somewhat acid. Tree is very hardy and vigorous and yields enormous crops. October.

Yellow Egg—A large, beautiful yellow plum of egg shape, and very sweet. Flesh adheres to stone, is of somewhat coarse texture but of splendid flavor. A fine market plum because of its size, beauty and all around good qualities. Late August.

JAPAN PLUMS

The Japan varieties of plums are characterized by extreme hardiness, health and wonderful productiveness. They do well wherever peaches can be grown successfully. They also begin to bear the second year after transplanting. The fruits of the Japanese sorts are of enormous size and great beauty. By reason of the firmness of the flesh of these sorts they ship well and keep for several weeks. They ripen throughout a period of about three months. My list of Japan plums contains the best of them.

Abundance—Of amber color, overlaid with bright red and covered with a thick bloom. Very large, of oblong shape; flesh deep yellow, tender, melting, sweet, delicious. For shipping, fruit may be picked as soon as it begins to color, as it ripens with nearly as rich and good flavor off as on the tree. Cannot be excelled for market and can be shipped great distances. One of the very best of commercial plums. August.

Botan—Beautiful lemon yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry and with a heavy bloom; large to very large, oblong, tapering to the point like Wild Goose; flesh orange yellow, melting, rich and highly perfumed. August.

Burbank—Bright cherry red, extremely large when properly thinned on the tree; very

attractive. Flesh deep yellow, quite firm and sweet. An ideal market plum because of its shipping and keeping qualities. Tree is a spreading, vigorous grower. Late August.

Climax—One of the earliest, handsomest and best of plums. Heart shaped, deep red with fine sweet, perfumed flesh. Beautiful and good. Tree hardy and healthy. Middle of July.

Maynard—Large, almost round, dull dark red with slight bloom. Flesh rich, sweet, firm, juicy, fine. Tree is very strong grower with thick, luxuriant foliage. The fruit does not set as thickly as some plums but attains fine size and always makes full crops. Of great value as a market plum, ships and keeps splendidly. Just after Climax.



BURBANK PLUM

Red June—Holds first place as "the" early market plum. Medium size, handsome ver-

million red with beautiful bloom. Flesh light yellow, firm, fragrant, slightly subacid. Beauty and size combining with its long keeping qualities, its earliness and reliability in bearing, make Red June easily one of the most desirable plums ever introduced. Early August.

Satsuma (Blood Plum)—A very large, round, deep red plum with red flesh of fine flavor. Considered as the best of all plums to can, and is always sure of a brisk demand and good prices. Tree is good grower and good yielder. August.

Shiro (Japan)—A strong grower, wood hardy and wiry, ripening early. Fruit is produced in profusion, medium to large, clear light yellow with thin white bloom, so transparent the pit can be seen through the flesh, which is firm, juicy, rich, pleasant and subacid.

Wickson—The largest of the Japan varieties, cherry red covered with light bloom. Flesh firm, sweet, tender and excellent flavor. A rare keeper and shipper. Wickson ranks high among the commercial varieties. Nearly always of uniformly large size and notwithstanding the thousands of Wickson trees planted commercially each year the supply of fruit is always away short of the demand. September.

THE QUINCE

The Quince is one of the fruits that is in high favor everywhere for cooking and preserving. It is a profitable fruit to grow in commercial quantities. It bears regularly if given good soil and a moderate amount of pruning. No orchard or fruit garden is complete without the quince, which is unique in the fruit world.

Angers—A free bearer of good sized fruit, which keeps well, but not equal in quality to the following varieties. 25c; \$1.00 for 5.

Bourgeat—A new golden prolific variety of best quality. Tree a remarkably strong grower, surpassing all others, yielding immense crops, fruiting at 3 and 4 years in nursery rows. Fruit of largest size, round, rich golden color; smooth, very tender when cooked; has been kept until February in good condition. 30c; 4 for \$1.00.

Champion—A prolific and constant bearer, fruit averaging larger than the Orange, more

oval in shape, quality equally fine, and a long keeper; bears extremely young. Ripens late. 30c; 4 for \$1.00.

Meech—A vigorous grower and immensely productive. The fruit is large, lively orange yellow, of great beauty and delightful fragrance; its cooking qualities are unsurpassed. 35c; 3 for \$1.00.

Orange—Fruit large, bright yellow, of excellent flavor. 35c; 3 for \$1.00.

Rea—A seedling of the Orange, averaging much larger, of the same form and color; productive. 35c; 3 for \$1.00.

SOMERSET, OHIO
Nov. 13, 1911

Mr. W. E. Heffner

Dear Sir:—Received the trees all right and am pleased with them. They are the best trees I ever received from any nursery and you may expect my future orders besides some of my neighbors.

Wishing you success, I remain

IRVIL LYONS.



CONCORD GRAPES GROWING IN VINEYARD

GRAPES

The grape commends itself to every lover of fruit, and can be grown anywhere and by anybody. It requires no special soil nor favored location. The man on the cramped city lot may have this beautiful and healthful fruit as well as the man with acres.

Commercially the grape yields big returns. A stony hillside may be made to yield like a gold mine by turning it into a vineyard.

My grape vines are strong two year old plants with splendid systems of healthy roots, sure to produce rapid and thrifty growth.

BLACK AND PURPLE GRAPES

Campbell's Early—A comparatively new grape, and undoubtedly one of the finest ever introduced. Forms large, shouldered clusters quite compact; berries large, round and covered with purplish bloom. Adheres strongly to stem; skin thick and does not crack; tender pulp, parting readily from the small seeds; flavor very sweet, rich and delightful; colors early but requires some weeks to thoroughly ripen. A splendid keeper. Vine vigorous and an abundant bearer. Price each 25c or \$2.00 per ten.

Concord—Who does not know the fine, luscious fruit of the Concord grape? It is hardy, productive, in every way reliable. Succeeds anywhere, is planted everywhere. "For general cultivation the most reliable and profitable variety." Each 15c; per 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$6.00.

Moore's Early—Bunches of medium size, with large, round, black berries heavily covered with bloom. Very early, and by reason of this and its reliability as a regular and prolific producer, is highly regarded as a profitable market grape. Each 25c; per 10, \$2.00.

Worden—A seedling of Concord but superior in every way. It is of better quality, has larger berry, a more compact and handsomer cluster and ripens four to ten days

earlier. Is fully equal to Concord in hardiness and vigor of vine and in productiveness. I know of no better black grape than Worden. Each 20c; per 10, \$1.50.

WHITE GRAPES

Diamond—Large, bears in large clusters compactly set. Skin thin but tough; flesh with little pulp, tender and juicy. Vine an excellent grower, hardy and productive; of best quality. Ripens along with Salem. Each 20c; per 10, \$1.50.

Green Mountain—An especially fine white grape among the earliest to ripen. Fruit and bunches of good size, quality of fruit excellent, with a flavor unsurpassed by any grape known. Vine hardy and prolific. Each 30c, per 10, \$2.50.

Niagara—Generally regarded as the best of the white grapes. Bunches are large, attractive and compact. Flesh sweet, tender, somewhat pulpy, delightful. Vine extremely hardy and fruitful. Ripens with Concord. Each 20c; per 10, \$1.50.

Pocklington—Large in berry and cluster and when fully ripe a golden yellow, flesh not pulpy, tender and sweet. Hardy and healthy in vine, and gives excellent yields. A highly prized grape, and one of the very best. Each 20c; per 10, \$1.50.



MOORE'S EARLY

RED GRAPES

Agawam—One of the best and most favorably known standard red grapes. Berries large, skin thick, flesh meaty, rich, juicy and aromatic. A splendid keeper. Ripens with Concord. Vine very hardy, vigorous and produces fine annual crops. Each 25c; per 10, \$1.50.

Brighton—Bunch rather large, long and compact; berries of medium size, thin skinned, flesh not pulpy, tender and sweet; quality very best, should be planted with Worden or Concord to fertilize blossom. Ripens with Delaware.

Delaware—Bunches small and very compact; berries small with very thin, firm skin; flesh juicy, very sweet, delicious. Highly esteemed both as a table and wine grape. Ripens before Concord. Vine is hardy and productive. Regarded by many as the best American grape. Every grape collection should contain Delaware. Each 20c; per 10, \$1.50.

Salem—Bunches small and very compact, skin thick and firm covering, sweet, tender, delightfully aromatic flesh. Vine hardy and splendid grower. The fruit keeps for weeks, is unexcelled as a shipper, and is of best quality for dessert or wine. Earlier than Concord. Each 20c; per 10, \$1.50.

GOOSEBERRIES

Gooseberries and currants are the hardiest bush fruits we have. Gooseberries require rich soil and plenty of moisture to reach a high state of perfection.

GOOSEBERRIES

Carman—Large golden yellow, and sets so full that the fruit requires thinning. Impervious to mildew. A variety of especial merit, one of the most satisfactory and profitable to growers. Each, 40c; per 10, \$3.75.

Downing—Light green, large, fine flavor, bush very hardy and seldom mildews. One of the most profitable sorts for either home or market. Each 15c; per 10, \$1.25.

Houghton—A medium sized, smooth, red berry, the bush of which is remarkable for its heavy yearly crops. A fine tender berry of best quality. Each, 15c; per 10, \$1.25.

Industry—A large dark red berry, of great beauty and high quality. An English berry and the only one which does as well as our native sorts. A prolific sort which should be in every collection. Each 20c; per 10, \$1.50.

Portage—Of Ohio origin and of fine size and all round good qualities. Like Carman it is practically mildew proof and a heavy cropper. Very profitable for commercial growing. Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.50.



PORTAGE GOOSEBERRY

CURRENTS

Of the small or bush fruits, the currant is the easiest to raise and the most profitable. The fruit is easy to gather, brings a good price in all city markets, and never hurries the grower because it hangs two or three weeks on the bushes without injury after becoming ripe. The best varieties of currants, grown on good soil, carefully cultivated and tended will bring a maximum profit of \$1200 per acre, and a minimum of \$500 per acre. Cool, moist soils are best for currants. A heavy mulch in the spring is very beneficial, keeping the ground cool and moist. Set in rows 6 feet wide, plants 4 feet apart in the rows. 1815 plants to an acre.

Cherry—A red currant of large size and good quality. Bunches short. Bush vigorous and very productive. Has been a popular sort for years. Each, 10c; per 10, 80c; per 100, \$6.00.

Fay's Prolific—The leading market currant, large berries and strong stem, uniform size, easy to pick and wonderfully productive. This variety heads every order for currant bushes. Each 10c; per 10, 80c; per 100, \$7.00.

London Market—Favored by Michigan growers on account of its extreme hardness and productiveness. Berries very large and of beautiful color, bush vigorous, retaining its foliage throughout the season. A splendid shipper. Each, 10c; per 10, 60c; per 100, \$6.00.

Perfection—The size and beauty of this new currant has won it several gold medals. It is of great beauty, a bright attractive red, and of large size. Without a peer in productiveness and superior to any other currant grown. The flavor is mild, pleasant subacid, the flesh pulpy, the seeds very small. A better quality or



FAY'S PROLIFIC

more profitable currant cannot be grown. Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00.

Pomona—Fruit of good size and flavor; bright red; has long stems and hangs in fine condition after ripening; beautiful clear, bright and almost transparent red; comes into bearing early and is easily and cheaply picked; wonderfully prolific; a good market sort. Each 10c; per 10, 80c; per 100, \$6.00.

Victoria—A standard variety, ripening two to three weeks later than others and continues in fine condition for a long period. Berries medium to large; bright red and sub-acid; one of the most valuable late varieties.

White Grape—Very large, yellowish-white, and of a mild sub-acid flavor; excellent quality and suitable for the table; one of the finest of the white sorts; very distinct from the White Dutch, having a low spreading habit, and dark green foliage. Very productive. Each 10c; per 10, 80c; per 100, \$6.00.

Wilder—Clusters above medium length, and berries large, bright red, of excellent quality with mild, subacid flavor; ripens early; a standard bearer, and very profitable for market; also a good keeper. Each 10c; per 10, 80c; per 100, \$6.00.

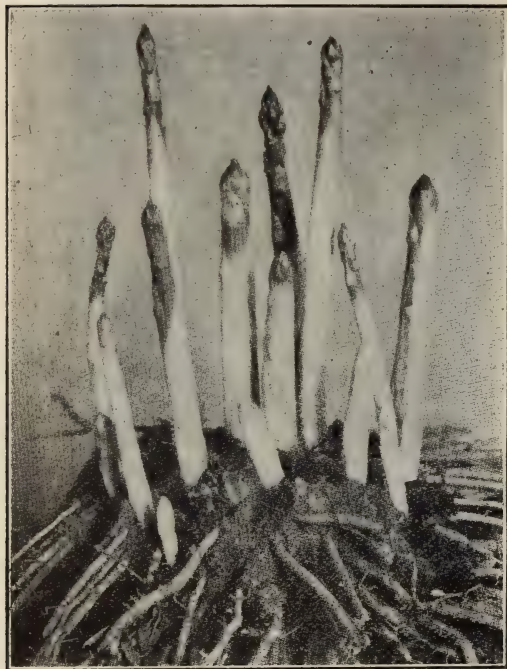


WHITE GRAPE CURRANT

ASPARAGUS CULTURE

A deep, rich soil is indispensable to secure large, heavy stalks. Plant in rows four feet apart, with the plants three feet distant. Set so that the crowns are about an inch below the surface. Top-dress annually in the fall with stable manure and fork under in the spring.

Postpaid at dozen rates; 100 and 1,000 by express.



Donald's Elmira—This fine, new variety produces thick, green stalks of the finest quality and has recently become very popular. It is called Vick's Mammoth. This is undoubtedly the largest and best Asparagus grown. In size, color and yield it far surpasses any other variety in cultivation, while we find it to be less susceptible to disease than any other. No one should fail to try this valuable variety. Price, 25 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.

Columbian Mammoth White—A distinct variety of mammoth size, great yield, and superior quality; remarkable for the clear whiteness of its stalks, which retain their purity and color until several inches above the surface. Price, 25 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.

Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth and Conover's Colossal—The standard market sorts, all green and tender. Price, 25 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

Linnaeus—Large, early, tender and fine. The very best of all. 15c; \$1.00 for 8.

Queen—Strong, vigorous grower, producing extra large stocks of finest quality, of a decided pink color. For canning or cooking in any way its quality is unsurpassed. 15c; \$1.00 for 8.

RASPBERRIES

Raspberries are very easy to grow, always desirable and exceedingly profitable when grown for market. They do best in a well drained comparatively rich soil. They should be planted in rows 6 or 7 feet wide, the plants 3 feet apart in rows. Keep free from weeds and suckers. Cut away old canes as soon as they have fruited. Black caps should be pinched back in spring when 2 feet high as this makes strong, stocky canes. Frequent cultivation and winter and summer mulching is advised.

BLACK CAPS

Conrath—A hardy, productive black cap, ripening a week before Gregg. Berries large, sweet and delicious. A fine market berry. Price, per dozen, 25c; per 100, \$1.25; per 1000, \$10.00.

Cumberland—This is the king of black raspberries. Its berries are of great size, its habit of growth unusually sturdy and stocky, and its yield enormous. The greatest com-

mercial variety, commanding from 3 to 5 cents more per quart than other sorts on account of its large size, attractive appearance and splendid quality. Price, 50c per doz; per 100, \$1.50; per 1000, \$12.50.

Gregg—One of the old favorites, especially as a market berry. Its fruit is large, of handsome appearance, borne in great abundance, and a fine berry to ship because of its firmness. Midseason. Price, 25c. per doz; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1000.

Kansas—Another highly esteemed blackcap. Its season is second early, following Palmer. Remarkably strong and hardy, bearing good crops in the face of all manner of weather extremes. Berries are large, firm, attractive and of best quality. As good a variety as can be grown. Price, 25c per doz.; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1000.

Munger—A new variety of very marked superiority. Fruit firm, of largest size and delightful flavor. One of the finest of canning berries. Commands a better price than many other sorts. Canes strong, upright, hardy. A berry you will make no mistake in planting for home or market. Price 50c per doz.; \$1.50 per 100; \$12.00 per 1000.

Palmer—First of Blackcaps to ripen. Quality and size join with its earliness to make it a fine market sort. Canes hardy and productive. Price 25c per doz.; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1000.

RED AND PURPLE VARIETIES

Cardinal—This is the best of all purple raspberries by whatever standard it is measured. Its canes are strong and sturdy in growth, the acme of hardiness, and without a rival in point of productiveness. The fruit is of fine size and excellent flavor. The canes often grow 10 feet high, bearing great loads of berries. Judge Wellhouse, president of Kansas State Horticultural Society, stated at a meeting of the society that Cardinal Raspberry by reason of its enormous crops, would add millions to the wealth of American farmers. Price 75c per doz.; \$2.00 per 100; \$20.00 per 1000.

Cuthbert (Queen of the Market)—Of rich, deep red color, firm, juicy, sweet, delightful. Canes endure extremes of severe winters and long hot summers with no loss of vigor or productiveness. A beautiful red berry which can be shipped hundreds of miles without injury. Season medium late. Price 25c per doz.; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1000.

Eaton—A new red variety distinctly unlike any other sort. In its habit of growth, its size, color, firmness, general excellence of quality, and extreme length of its bearing season, it is outside the line of comparison. It is very strong and sturdy, making thick canes and numerous laterals, fruiting to the very tips. Fruit unusually large, firm, handsome and of delightful, sprightly flavor. Price \$1.00 per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

King—The earliest red raspberry to ripen, and in consequence a valuable market variety, bringing as high as 25c per quart. Of medium size, round, light crimson, and as fine a cropper as any raspberry known. Price, 75c per doz.; \$2.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1000.

Loudon—A superior, dark red berry, favored by all commercial growers because of its vigor, productiveness and large size of fruit. Among the most desirable, medium

late. Price, 50c per doz.; \$2.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1000.

St. Regis—The newest and most desirable red raspberry now offered in America. I have fruited it this year and find it a marvel. It ripens with King, and after an extremely dry hot summer, my plants are still fruiting. (October 2d, 1911) and in fresh green condition. If I had to confine myself to one red raspberry I would unhesitatingly select St. Regis. The berry is large, bright crimson, very rich and firm; keeps in good condition several days after picking and does not "mush



CUTHBERT

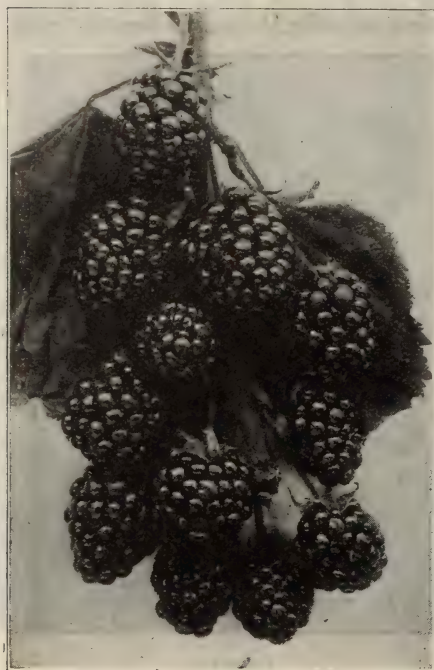
up" like some red raspberries. Unlike any other Raspberry, the St. Regis yields a crop of fruit the season it is planted. Plants of it planted in early April gave ripe berries on June 20th of the same year. For four weeks thereafter the yield was heavy and the canes continued to produce ripe fruit freely without intermission, until the middle of October. The berries were large and beautiful, firm and full flavored to the very last. Price of strong well rooted plants, 25c each; \$1.00 for 5; \$2.00 per doz; \$8.00 for 50; \$15.00 per 100. (By mail postpaid at each and dozen rates). Transplanted plants, each 30c; \$1.25 for 5; \$2.50 per doz.; \$10.00 for 50; \$18.00 per 100. (Too large for mailing). Prices for 500 and 1000 lots given by letter.

One plant of Giant Himalaya Blackberry, the most wonderful grower and producer ever discovered, free with every \$5.00 order of berry plants.

BLACKBERRIES

In view of the ease with which blackberries can be grown, and the enormous crops they can be made to yield by intelligent cultivation, I consider them first among the small fruits for big profits.

The blackberry should have very rich soil, should be given frequent and thorough cultivation, and should have a heavy summer mulch to insure largest size and juicy, pulpy berries. When properly grown, blackberries should net from \$200 to \$300 per acre.



LAWTON'S BLACKBERRY

Ancient Britton—This variety leads the list for extreme hardiness, coming through the severest winters unscathed. Its fruit is of medium size, sweet and juicy. Vigorous in growth and a heavy producer. Stands shipping unusually well. Price 50c per doz.; \$3.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1000.

Blowers—A new variety overtopping all others in every point of desirability, largest, meatiest blackberry yet discovered and the quality of the fruit is perfect. Resembles the Dewberry in having no perceptible core. Has produced 2694 berries to the bush, 2720 quarts to one-third of an acre, and netted \$344.25 per acre profit. Price 15c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$3.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1000.

Early Harvest—Earliest to ripen, very productive, dwarfish in habit of growth, and in sections subject to very cold winters, should be protected. A profitable sort. Price 25c per doz.; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1000.

Early King—As early as Early Harvest, larger and a great deal hardier. It is a sweet and a delicious berry, highly profitable when grown, commercially on account of its heavy yields, large size and earliness. Price 75c per doz.; \$3.00 per 100.

Erie—A vigorous growing, rust resisting, healthy variety giving heavy crops regularly. Follows Early Harvest in ripening. Fruit large and good quality. Price, 50c per doz.; \$2.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1000.

Eldorado—Extremely hardy and vigorous, and highly regarded on account of its heavy crops of large, sweet, melting berries. It bears in large clusters and the fruit keeps in good condition as long as ten days after picking. Price, 50c per doz.; \$2.00 per 100; \$18.00 per 1000.

Mercereau—Said to be the hardiest blackberry. Stands 20 degrees of freezing without protection. Reliably productive, berries above average size and superior quality, sweet rich, juicy and coreless. Ripens very early. Very popular. Price, 75c per doz.; \$2.50 per 100; \$20.00 per 1000.

Rathbun—A strong upright grower, forming very few suckers, and with long drooping canes with the tip rooting habit of blackcap raspberry or the Dewberry. The central stem is very straight and strong and with proper pruning makes a compact bush 4 to 6 feet high. The quality of this berry is excellent, its large size and handsome appearance also being in its favor. Ripens early and is hard to beat. Price, 10c each; 75c per doz.; \$3.00 per 100; \$20.00 per 1000.

Snyder—Sweet, juicy, without core, enormously productive. A favorite because of hardiness and certainty of crop. One of the best. Ripens early. Price, 50c per doz.; \$2.50 per 100; \$20.00 per 1000.

Ward—A seedling of Kittatinny but superior in every way. Foliage healthy, canes sturdy and strong, producing fine large fruit, jet black, without core and of splendid quality. An exceedingly heavy cropper, the bushes being loaded with fruit. A remarkably fine variety. Price (Ward) 10c each; 60c per doz.; \$2.50 per 100.

Wilson—This variety is so good in quality that it is often taken as a standard by which to measure the value of other blackberries. The fruit is large, handsome, very early and of fine, sweet flavor. Ripens evenly, holds the color, and brings top market price. 30c per doz.; \$2.00 per 100.

DEWBERRIES

Lucretia—A trailing blackberry but distinct from the tall, upright growing kind. The berries are generally softer, sweeter and

larger than the upright blackberries, and generally preferred to them as a dessert fruit. In Colorado dewberries often yield \$500.00 per acre. \$1.00 per 100; \$9.00 per 1000.

STRAWBERRIES

Varieties of strawberries differ so greatly in their fruiting characteristics, as influenced by different soils, locations and culture, that a variety that has every quality to recommend it to me, may prove unsatisfactory when fruited by you. Some want a firm berry for shipping; others want a high quality berry for the home table. My descriptions tell what berries are best in my soil; the information being the best I can give from observation. No variety is best with everyone, and almost any good variety is best with someone. Try out a few new varieties each season, until you find the sorts that are best on your soil.

Aroma—(Per.). Late. Round, dark glossy red of large size and excellent quality. Plants are very strong, vigorous and mature immense crops.

Abingdon—(Per.). This berry is practically faultless. It is a healthy, thrifty grower, making an abundance of plants. The fruit is large and of best quality. Being firm, it ships well and retains its bright red color well after picking. It ripens with Bubach but is better color, firmer and better quality. Season medium.

Brandywine—(Per.). Late. Fine large, beautiful dark glossy red; shape regular conical. Plant healthy, vigorous and productive. An especially good berry for all purposes.

Bubach—(Imp.). One of the old reliable sorts for home and market. Very vigorous and wonderfully productive, yielding fine large berries of uniform size and good color.

Chesapeake—(Per.). A \$100.00 prize winner and a truly admirable variety. The berries are large, uniform in size and shape, firm, and of the delicious dessert flavor of Wm. Belt, with leathery, healthy foliage. The fruit stems are very strong, holding the entire crop off the ground. As late as Gandy, equals in size and quality and much better shipper. This is bound to become one of the greatest commercial sorts grown.

Cardinal—(Per.). A remarkably vigorous and heavy bearing new berry of large size and handsome appearance. Blunt, conical, very firm and of the brightest color. Medium late, and of general good qualities that will bring it to the front permanently.

Corsican—(Per.). A grand large berry for a time called Big Berry.

Unlike some of the large sorts, it possesses exceptional quality, being unusually sweet and rich. It has fine color, size and high quality to recommend it. Not as prolific as some varieties, but reliable and certain to give good crops of fine fruit.

Dickey—(Per.). Here is a berry of which the introducer says—"I have been growing strawberries for 40 years, and I thought I had seen strawberries before, but I have never seen a finer thing in the berry line before in my life." Dickey is very large, bright, glossy red, firm and among the heavy producers, its season lasting nearly four weeks. Ripens evenly with no green tips and is a very fancy profitable berry.

Gandy—(Per.). The standard late variety the world over. It is best adapted to moist, mucky soils and should not be set in dry sandy ground. It can be made to fruit as an autumn berry by pinching off the blossom during the early part of the season. Its splendid quality of fruit and plants are too well known to need extended description.

Haverland—(Imp.). One of the most productive varieties ever grown. Size medium to large, bright red, rather long and pointed.



Of handsome appearance, very hardy and one of the best that can be planted. Should have a strong perfect bloomer near it for pollination.

Heritage—(Per.). Uniformly large, beautiful in shape and color, carrying bright green caps when picked which adds to the attractiveness. A prodigious bearer, quite firm and of delicious flavor. Supply limited. Every lover of fine berries should try this grand sort.

Klondike—(Per.). [Quite distinct from other sorts in its flavor, rich red color, large size and uniform shape. Its foliage is light green, upright, with medium leaves, plants yielding heavy crops of firm, highly attractive fruit. A veritable gold mine. Early.

Marshall—(Per.). A beautiful high colored berry of very large size and superfine quality. The best early variety.

Senator Dunlap—(Per.). Plant resembles Warfield, rampant runner, apt to produce too many plants if not restricted. Succeeds anywhere. Fruit medium size, regular, bright, beautiful, glossy red, a great keeper and shipper and unexcelled for canning. Ripens early and has a long season.

E. [Warfield—(Imp.). Earliness, great beauty and firmness added to wonderful productiveness and vigor, make this one of the most popular berries grown. Should be in every list of the very best varieties.

Wm. Belt—(Per.) Considered by many the best flavored strawberry grown. Plants are occasionally subject to rust, but such is the demand for this large, delightful berry that it is profitable wherever grown on account of extra price it commands. Nothing finer in the berry world.

PRICE LIST OF STRAWBERRIES

Varieties marked (Per.) are perfect blooming varieties, while those marked (Imp.) require perfect blooming kinds planted with them to produce fruit.

Plants in dozen and 50 lots are sent by mail, postpaid. In larger quantities plants are expressed, purchaser paying express charges.

EARLY VARIETIES

	12	100	1000
Haverland (Imp.)	\$.25	\$.75	\$ 4.00
Klondike (Per.)	.30	.90	4.50
Marshall (Per.)	.30	.90	4.50
Senator Dunlap (Per.)	.30	.90	4.50
Warfield (Imp.)	.25	.75	4.00

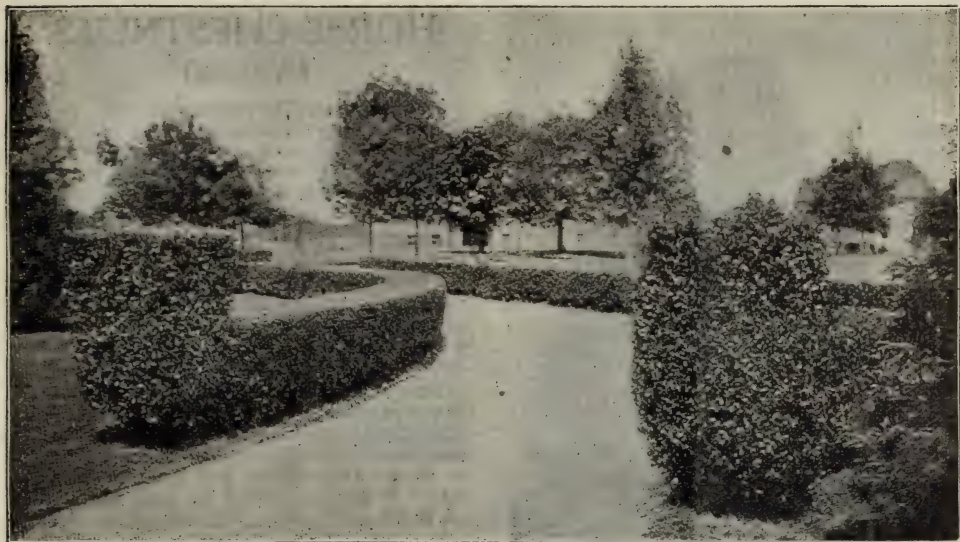
MEDIUM VARIETIES

Abingdon (Per.)	.50	1.00	5.00
Bubach (Imp.)	.25	.75	4.00
Cardinal (Imp.)	.30	.90	4.50
Corsican (Per.)	.50	1.00	5.00
Dickey (Per.)	.50	1.00	5.00
Wm. Belt (Per.)	.25	.75	4.00

LATE VARIETIES

Aroma (Per.)	.25	.75	4.00
Brandywine (Per.)	.25	.75	4.00
Chesapeake (Per.)	.50	1.00	5.00
Gandy (Per.)	.25	.75	4.00
Heritage (Per.)	.50	1.00	5.00

50 at 100 rates, 500 at 1000 rates,



DECIDUOUS TREES

Figures following the name indicate about the height of the tree when about twenty-five years of age.

THE MAPLES (Acer)

There are but few trees as popular as Maples. For street, avenue and other places where shade is required, the Silver, Norway and Sugar are invaluable. The Silver is the fastest grower of all; but for permanency the others are sometimes preferred. The Wier's and Schwedler's make beautiful lawn specimens. All are almost entirely free from attacks of insects and other pests, and are available for planting in any ordinary position.

European Cork Maple—20 to 25 ft. A compact grower, with prettily divided leaves. Thrives in high ground, in rather poor soil. 3 to 4 ft., each 65c; per 10, \$6.00.

Silver Maple—50 to 60 ft. Very quick grower. Trimmed moderately, annually, it becomes of fine shape. A beautiful ornamental tree if given ample room to develop. 6 to 8 ft., each, 40c; per 10, \$3.50; 8 to 10 ft. each, 50c, per 10, \$4.50.

Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple—35 to 40 ft. This remarkably beautiful tree has a partly drooping habit and finely divided leaves. It is a rapid grower and an excellent lawn tree. 6 to 8 ft. each 50c, per 10, \$4.00; 8 to 10 ft. each 60c, per 10, \$5.00.

Norway Maple—40 to 50 ft. A round-headed, handsome tree; large, green leaves

which hold their color till very late in autumn. Its showy yellow flowers in early spring are worthy of notice. 6 to 8 ft. each 80c; per 10, \$7.00; 8 to 10 ft. each 90c, per 10, \$8.00.

Schwedler's Purple Norway Maple—30 to 35 ft. The foliage of this variety is of a bright crimson in early spring. It afterwards fades to a purplish green. It makes a tree of nearly the same size as the Norway, and of equally fine form. 5 to 6 ft. each 80c, per 10, \$7.50; 6 to 8 ft. \$1.00, per 10, \$8.50.

European Sycamore Maple—40 to 50 ft. A fast-growing tree, with large green leaves and clean, smooth bark. It makes a fine tree for street planting, especially where the atmosphere is cool and moist. 5 to 6 ft. each 75c, per 10, \$6.00; 6 to 8 ft. each \$1.00, per 10, \$8.00.



EUROPEAN LINDEN

The Japanese Maples—The Japanese maples are so shrub-like in growth, and many of them, of such beautiful colors, that we class them by themselves. Because of these characteristics they are much used for forming permanent beds for color in summer. In groups they can be planted 4 to 6 feet apart. Though succeeding in fall sun, they prefer slight shade at midday. The blood-leaved makes a grand display.

Polymorphum Atropurpureum (Blood-red)

—Color blood-red and very showy during the entire summer. Nice plants, \$1.00 each; larger, \$1.50 to \$2.00; fine specimens, \$2.50 to \$5.00 each.

Dissectum (Cut-leaved)—Leaves deeply divided and are of a rich, green color; very attractive. 75 cents; larger, \$1.00 to \$2.00; specimens, \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Dissectum Purpureum (Cut-leaved Purple Maple)—Beautiful, slender and gracefully drooping branches. The dainty, divided foliage, almost like ferns or skeleton leaves, reddish in color and very attractive. \$1.00; larger, \$1.50 to \$2.00; fine specimens, \$2.00 to \$5.00 each.

HORSE-CHESTNUTS (Aesculus)

Red-flowered Horsechestnut—35 to 40 ft. One of the handsomest of all. It has red flowers, tinged with yellow in early May. Foliage dark, shining green. 5 to 6 ft. each 75c, per 10, \$7.00; 6 to 8 ft each \$1.25, per 10, \$12.00.

American Horse Chestnut—50 to 60 ft. One of the fastest growing species. Its flowers, greenish yellow, appear early in May. It makes a large, spreading, open head, and is useful either as an ornamental or a street tree. 5 to 6 ft. each 75c, per 10, \$6.50; 6 to 8 ft. each \$1.00, per 10, \$8.50.

European Horse Chestnut—50 to 60 ft. When planted in deep, rich soil this makes a magnificent, round-headed tree. Its large panicles of white flowers adorn it beautifully in May. One of the first trees to expand leaves in spring. 5 to 6 ft., each \$1.00; per 10, \$8.50.

THE BIRCHES (Betula)

The quick growth, light branches, and airy appearance of most all Birches, and the beautiful bark of many, make them indispensable trees to all planters. They thrive on high, dry or stony soils, as well as in ordinary places. Plant in spring or early fall.



WHITE LEAVED WEEPING LINDEN

See our Ideal Home Orchard on page 20.

JAPANESE MAPLE (*Polymorphum*)

European White Birch—35 to 40 ft. One of the most valued of trees because of its rapid growth, pretty foliage and white bark. At the age of but 4 to 5 years the white bark begins to appear. 6 to 8 ft. each 75c, per 10, \$6.00; 8 to 10 ft., each 90c, per 10, \$7.00.



WEEPING CUT-LEAF BIRCH

Pyramidal White Birch—30 to 40 ft. A pyramidal sort, of compact growth, with the same white bark as the type. 5 to 6 ft., each \$1.00.

Cut-leaved Weeping Birch—35 to 40 ft. A most graceful plant, a good companion piece to Wier's Maple. 6 to 8 ft., each 75c; per 10, \$6.00; 8 to 10 ft., each \$1.00, per 10, \$8.00.

Purple Birch—30 to 35 ft. This has purple foliage and purplish white bark. 3 to 4 ft., each 75c; 4 to 6 ft., each 90c.



SCHWEDLER'S NORWAY MAPLE

THE ASHES (*Fraxinus*)

American White Ash—50 to 60 ft. When given ample room, it attains grand proportions. The under side of its leaves is of a light silvery color. 6 to 8 ft., each 50c; per 10, \$4.00; 8 to 10 ft., each 60c, per 10, \$5.00.

English Ash—40 to 50 ft. This forms a tree of more rounded outline than the American. It has larger, greener leaves, which remain on the tree late into fall, and is distinguished by its black buds. Good for street planting. 6 to 8 ft., each 60c; 8 to 10 ft., each 75c.

See our Dollar Collections
on page 40



MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA, THE MOST POPULAR OF THE MAGNOLIAS.

HARDY CATALPA

I have a block of *Catalpa Speciosa* in which the trees run from 6 to 10 feet and straight as gunbarrels. These trees are two years old and in another three or four years will be large enough for fence posts, etc. They are also fine for shade trees growing up very tall and stately and attaining a large size very rapidly.

C. Bungei—5 to 10 ft. A remarkable species, forming a dwarf, dense, round head. Of much use to planters in creating unique effects on the lawn, especially when grafted on tall stocks. Used extensively in formal gardening. 4 to 5 ft. stems 75c, 5 to 7 ft. stems, \$1.00, 7 to 9 ft. stems \$1.25.

C. Speciosa (Western Catalpa)—35 to 60 ft. Much more tree-like than any of the others, forming a tall, straight trunk, and of very rapid growth. A most valuable street tree. 6 to 8 ft., each 40c, per 10 \$3.50, per 100, \$30.00; 8 to 10 ft., each 60c, per 10, \$5.00 per 100, \$40.00.

CERCIS

Cercis Canadensis (Red Bud)—An ornamental tree or shrub, sometimes growing to 40 ft. Very ornamental and distinct, with a profusion of rosy pink flowers in clusters. 4 to 5 ft. 75c each, per 10, \$6.50.

TULIP TREE (*Liriodendron*)

Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron*)—50 to 60 ft. One of the largest of our forest trees, and of very rapid growth. It is valued for its clean, smooth bark and handsome green foliage. The flowers appear the first week in June. They are large, greenish yellow, blotched orange, and have the shape of a tulip. It makes a very desirable tree for street planting. Plant only in spring and prune very closely. 6 to 8 ft., each 60c, per 10, \$5.00; 8 to 10 ft., each 75c, per 10, \$6.00.

THE MAGNOLIAS

Magnolia acuminata (Cucumber Tree)—40 to 50 ft. Tall, pyramidal tree with oval leaves, greenish yellow flowers and pink fruit, cucumber-shaped, 3 to 4 inches long. 4 to 5 ft., each 65c, per 10, \$5.00.

M. Soulangeana—15 to 20 ft. Perhaps the most popular of all Magnolias, being of vigorous growth, and blooming profusely, even when quite small. The flowers are large, pink on the outside of petals and white inside. 3 to 4 ft., each \$2.00.

M. speciosa—15 to 20 ft. Resembles the preceding. It is rather later in opening its flowers in spring, and the flowers are larger and of a darker pink. 3 to 4 ft., each \$2.00, per 10, \$17.50.

THE PLANES (Platanus)

The Plane is a popular shade tree, and is in great demand for planting on wide streets or situations calling for large trees. It becomes a shapely tree with but little pruning. The Oriental thrives the better of the two in the East.

American Plane—40 to 50 ft. 6 to 8 ft., each 60c, per 10, \$5.00; 8 to 10 ft., each 75c, per 10, \$8.50.

Oriental Plane—40 to 50 ft. 6 to 8 ft., each 75c, per 10, \$6.00; 8 to 10 ft., each 90c, per 10, \$8.00.

THE POPLARS (Populus)

All Poplars are fast-growing, hence are favorites when something of this sort is required.

Lombardy or French Poplar—50 to 60 ft. Well known because of its upright, columnar growth. Very popular for producing good landscape effects. Makes an excellent, tall screen. 6 to 8 ft., each 35c, per 10, \$2.50, per 100, \$18.00; 8 to 10 ft., each 45c, per 10, \$3.50, per 100, \$20.00.

P. monilifera (Carolina Poplar)—I cannot conscientiously offer Carolina Poplar as it is undesirable in so many ways. I suggest *Catalpa Speciosa* as being as rapid in growth and as great a benefit to a place as Carolina Poplar is a nuisance.



AMERICAN WHITE ASH

MOUNTAIN ASH (Pyrus)

Pyrus (Sorbus) aucuparia—A beautiful lawn tree, with pinnate leaves, laden until winter, with large clusters of bright red berries 4 to 5 ft., each 60c, 6 to 8 ft. 75c.

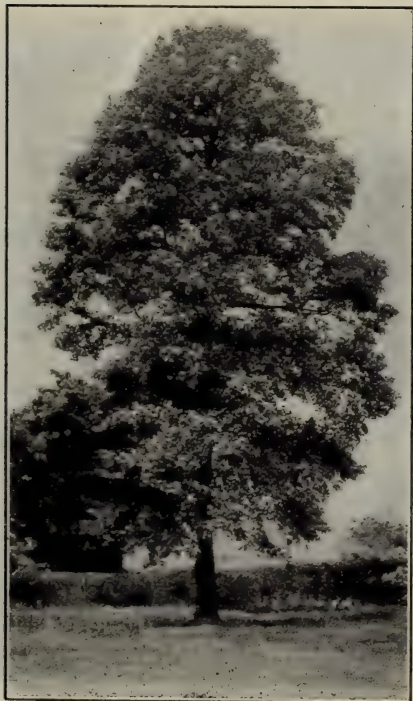
THE OAKS (Quercus)

White Oak—50 to 60 ft. One of the largest growing oaks, forming a wide-spreading head when fully developed. The foliage takes on a light purplish hue in late autumn. Suitable for avenue planting. 6 to 8 ft., each \$1.00, per 10, \$9.00.

Chestnut Oak—A pretty species with chestnut-like leaves. 6 to 8 ft. each \$1.00, per 10, \$9.00.

Scarlet Oak—50 to 60 ft. This is perhaps the most esteemed of all oaks. Not only does it make a large, well-shaped tree, but in the fall the foliage changes to a brilliant scarlet. 4 to 5 ft., each 90c.

Mossy Cup, or Bur Oak—35 to 40 ft. One of the most beautiful of oaks, of massive, open growth, and with large heavy leaves. The acorns are of the largest size. 6 to 8 ft., each \$1.00.



LIRIODENDRON, TULIP TREE



PIN OAK

Pin Oak—40 to 50 ft. Foliage deep green and finely divided. As the tree grows the lower branches droop, till they almost touch the ground. The leaves become of a scarlet and yellow color in autumn. A splendid avenue tree—in fact, we recommend it for every purpose, as few trees are prettier than a lawn specimen of this oak. It thrives in almost any soil, and stands the test of city street planting. 4 to 6 ft., each 75c; 6 to 8 ft., each 90c.

Black Oak—50 to 60 ft. The foliage of this species is variable, but usually large and but little divided. Of rapid growth. 6 to 8 ft., each \$1.00.

THE LOCUST (Robinia)

Robinia hispida (Rose Acacia)—4 to 6 ft. Grows as a bush and produces pretty rose-colored fragrant flowers. 3 to 4 ft., 60c each.

THE PERSIMMON

When covered with bright golden balls, later changing to red, always glistening in the sunlight, the old-fashioned, though too uncommon Persimmon makes a good display. Its corky bark, new wood and leaf-stems of a reddish tint and excellent foliage are features which must not pass unnoticed.

There is no excuse for the increasing rarity of this tree. A specimen or two can well be placed on every lawn of any size.

Externally the fruit resembles the Japanese Plum. It is very harsh and "puckery" until

the frost has made it soft and removed its tendency to pucker the mouth, when it becomes truly delicious. 6 to 7 feet, \$1.50 each, \$10 for 10, \$18.75 for 25.

THE LINDENS (Tilia)

American Linden Basswood—50 to 80 ft. An exceedingly fine, large-sized tree, of rapid growth, well suited for broad avenues, parks and public places, where it can develop. It has clusters of small, fragrant yellow flowers in spring. 6 to 8 ft., each 75c, per 10, \$6.00; 8 to 10 ft., each 90c, per 10, \$8.50.

Large-leaved European Linden—An exceedingly broad-leaved variety, growing into a noble tree 60 to 80 feet high. It flowers in June, the earliest of the Lindens. 6 to 8 ft., each 60c, per 10, \$5.00; 8 to 10 ft., each 75c, per 10, \$6.00.

THE ELMS (Ulmus)

American Elm—50 to 60 ft. Our native elm is known everywhere because of its lofty growth and graceful drooping branches. 6 to 8 ft., each 75c, per 10, \$6.00, per 100, \$50.00; 8 to 10 ft., each 85c, per 10, \$7.50, per 100, \$60.00.

European Elm—50 to 60 feet. Of lofty growth, smaller foliage, and less drooping habit than Americana. 6 to 8 ft., each 85c, per 10, \$7.00.



CATALPA BUNGEI

THE WILLOWS (*Salix*)

Laurel-leaved Willow—20 to 25 ft. Makes a fine ornamental tree for the lawn. The habit may be confined to tree-form or it may be left bushy. 6 to 8 ft., each 40c, per 10, \$3.50.

Rosemary Willow—6 to 8 ft. Has small, light green foliage on slender twigs. 3 to 4 ft. 50c.

Golden Willow—15 to 20 ft. This is valued very much for its bright, golden-barked twigs in the winter season, for the effect of which it is much planted. It is especially showy when planted in large groups. To produce the best results it should be severely trimmed every winter to induce a quantity of strong young growth. 6 to 8 ft., each 60c, per 10, \$5.50; 8 to 10 ft., each 75c, per 10, \$6.50.

Weeping Willows under Trees of Drooping Habit.

Red Willow—15 to 20 ft. A most beautiful willow for winter use. The shoots are then of a bright flame color. A clump of this makes a striking object in winter. Prune as recommended for the golden. 4 to 6 ft., each 50c, per 10, \$4.50.



CAMPERDOWN ELM

TREES OF DROOPING HABIT

DECIDUOUS

Weeping Birch—A magnificent tree, distinct and effective. 3 to 4 ft., each 75c; 4 to 6 ft., each 90c.

Cut-leaved Weeping Birch—A graceful tree with finely cut leaves. 5 to 6 ft., each 75c, per 10, \$6.00; 6 to 8 ft., each 85c, per 10, \$7.50.

Weeping Dogwood—Large-flowered variety with pendulous branches; bright scarlet fruit after the flowers. 3 to 4 ft., each \$1.00.

Pink Weeping Dogwood—Beautiful lawn tree. 2 to 3 ft., each \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., each \$1.25.

Yellow-wooded Weeping Ash—Beautiful in winter on account of its yellow bark. 4 to 6 ft., each 75c.

Teas' Weeping Mulberry—One of the most satisfactory and popular of all weeping trees. Can be trained to form delightful summer-houses for the children. 1 year old, each 75c; 2 year old, each \$1.00.

American Weeping Willow—Graceful and handsome tree. 4 to 6 ft., each 50c. 6 to 8 ft., 75c.

Kilmarnock Weeping Willow—Beautiful ornament on the lawn and bears the dainty "pussy-willows" so much sought after in the spring. Each 75c.

Rosemary Willow—Small silvery foliage, giving a charming effect. 6 to 8 ft., each 75c.

Camperdown Weeping Elm—One of the finest weeping trees with horizontal limbs and long, pendulous branches. Each 75c.



TEAS' WEEPING MULBERRY

EVERGREENS

Figures following the names indicate about the height of the plant at maturity.

If evergreens are balled and burlapped add 10c each for 1½ to 2 ft.; 15c for 2 to 3 ft.; 20c for 3 to 4 ft.; 25c for 4 to 5 ft., and specify on your order that trees are to be balled. It is economy to have them balled as this insures their growth.

THE SPRUCES AND FIRS (Picea and Abies)

We would call especial attention to our stock of evergreens. They are not grown closely together in the rows or block, causing them to become slim and of poor shape, but each plant is given ample room to develop, so that each tree is as near perfect as possible.



WHITE SPRUCE

White Spruce—25 to 30 ft. A native tree of close, pyramidal growth, with blue gray foliage. 2 to 3 ft., each 50c, per 10, \$4.00.

Hemlock Spruce—35 to 40 ft. A lovely native tree of loose, open growth, unless it be pruned, when it makes a very dense bush. 2 to 3 ft., each 75c, per 10, \$6.50.

Blue Spruce—15 to 20 ft. A Rocky Mountain species almost as handsome as the Colorado Blue Spruce. 2 to 3 ft., each 75c, per 10, \$6.50.

Norway Spruce—40 to 50 ft. A well-known evergreen of rapid growth. It is much used for hedging, as well as for single specimens, and for planting for shelter. As a hedge plant it is probably unsurpassed by any other evergreen, being hardy and making

a dense impenetrable hedge. 3 to 4 ft., each 50c, per 10, \$4.50; 4 to 5 ft., each 75c, per 10, \$6.50.

Nordmann's Silver Fir—20 to 25 ft. One of the most beautiful of the group and forms a thick, dense tree of splendid shape and proportions. The foliage is broad, thick, dark green and lustrous, with a silvery under surface. 15 to 18 inches, each 75c; 1½ to 2 ft., each \$1.00.

THE JUNIPERS (Juniperus)

Douglas' Golden Juniper—A flat-topped, spreading variety with lovely golden foliage. \$1 to \$1.50.

Irish Juniper—3 to 4 ft., each 90c, per 10, \$8.00.



NORWAY SPRUCE

THE CEDARS (Cedrus)

Mt. Atlas Cedar—50 to 60 ft. One of the most beautiful of the Cedars. Its blue foliage is equal to many of the Colorado Blue Spruces. Quite hardy here. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each.

Deodar Cedar—50 to 60 ft. Silvery foliage. Not so hardy as the preceding in the extreme north. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50]

THE PINES (Pinus)

Austrian Pine—40 to 50 ft. Well known for its hardy character; a robust grower, with long, stiff, dark green needles. 2 to 3 ft., each 60c, per 10 \$5.00; 3 to 4 ft., each 75c, per 10, \$6.00.

White Pine—40 to 50 ft. This useful native species is very well known. The foliage is of a silvery green; there is no prettier native Pine, and it is not over-particular as to situation. 1½ to 2 ft., each 50c, per 10, \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., each 60c, per 10, \$5.00.

Scotch Pine—30 to 35 ft. This has silvery colored leaves, which, with its hardiness and robust growth, causes it to be much planted. 2 to 3 ft., each 60c, per 10, \$5.00; 3 to 4 ft., each 75c, per 10, \$6.00.



COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

THE ARBOR VITÆ

(Biota and Thuya)

American Arborvitæ—10 to 12 ft. Its tall, columnar growth fits it nicely for hedging and screening, as well as for single specimen purposes. 18 to 24 inch, each 30c, per 10, \$2.00, per 100, \$13.00; 2 to 3 ft., each 40c, per 10, \$3.00, per 100, \$25.00; 3 to 4 ft., each 60c, per 10 \$5.00, per 100, \$40.00.

Peabody Golden Arborvitæ—8 to 10 ft. Lovely golden tipped foliage. 1½ to 2 ft., each \$1.00; 2 to 3 ft., each \$1.50.

Arborvitæ globosa—3 to 4 ft. Dwarf, globe-shaped; very slow grower. 15 to 18 inch, 50c, per 10, \$4.00.

Arborvitæ pyramidalis—10 to 12 ft. Close-growing, fine green, columnar habit. 1½ to 2 ft., each 50c, per 10 \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., each 60c, per 10 \$5.00; 3 to 4 ft., each 75c, per 10, \$7.00.

Siberian Arborvitæ—6 to 9 ft. Slow-growing, broad-spread, conical outline. 1½ to 2 ft., each 50c, per 10, \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., each 60c, per 10, \$5.00.



PYRAMIDAL ARBOR VITÆ

Arborvitæ, Spruces and Pines for hedging will be furnished in smaller sizes at close prices. Quotations by letter.

A Page of Special Dollar Collections

The collections listed on this page, where varieties are not named, will be made up according to our selection and best judgment. Strong, vigorous plants guaranteed. Each variety will be plainly labeled.

SET No. 1—2 Apple, 2 Pear, 2 Plum, 2 Cherry, all different.

SET No. 2—3 Cherry and 3 Plum trees, all different.

SET No. 3—4 Apple and 4 Pear trees, all different.

SET No. 4—2 Peach, 2 Plum, 3 Cherry, all different.

SET No. 5—1 each Longfield and Arkansas Black apples, Montmorency cherry, Clapp's Favorite pear, Greensboro peach and Worden grape.

SET No. 6—1 each Campbell's Early, Pocklington, Woodruff, Delaware, Green Mountain and Concord grape vines.

SET No. 7—36 raspberries—6 Cumberland, 6 Gregg, 6 Columbian, 6 Marlboro, 6 Kansas, 6 Haymaker.

SET No. 8—20 blackberries—5 each Eldorado, Snyder, Erie, Wilson and 10 Lucretia dewberries.

SET No. 9—25 raspberries—5 each Haymaker, Cumberland, Columbian, King, Cuthbert and 5 Lucretia dewberries.

SET No. 10—20 currants—5 each Cherry, White Grape, Fay's Prolific and Victoria.

SET No. 11—20 each Abingdon, Heritage and Marshall strawberries.

SET No. 12—2 Gooseberries, 2 Currants, 5 Raspberries, 5 Blackberries, 2 Grape vines, 2 Currants.

REMEMBER—Any set named for only \$1.00

Rare Ornamental Shrub and Flower Collection

For 50c—6 Hardy Flowering Shrubs, all different, will please you in every particular.

For 50c—2 Peonies and 2 Hardy Phlox, all different.

For \$1.00—7 Hardy Garden Roses, all different and all beauties.

For \$1.00—2 Hardy Garden Roses, 4 Hardy Grasses, all different.

For \$2.00—24 Hardy Perennials, 12 different kinds.

For \$3.00—10 Hardy Roses, 4 Japanese Iris, 4 Peonies, 4 Phlox, all different varieties.

Bargain Plum Collection

6 Splendid 2-yr. old Plum
trees for \$1.25

1 Burbank	1 Lombard
1 Gueii	1 Abundance
1 Wickson	1 Shropshire Damsonn

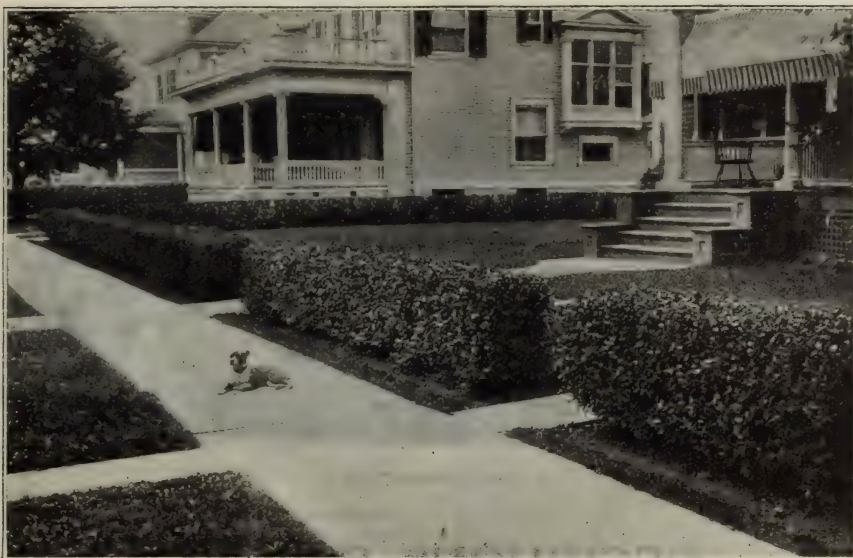
This is one of our best bargains

Standard Pear Collection

1 Bartlett	1 Seckel
1 Flemish Beauty	1 Clapp's Favorite
1 Kieffer	1 Sheldon

6 trees first-class, medium size

All for \$1.00



HEDGES OF CALIFORNIA PRIVET

Hedge Plants (Deciduous)

The distance these should be set apart for hedging will depend mainly upon the character of the plants. One-and two-year-old seedlings or cuttings should be set about 6 inches apart, though if planted in a double row they may be set 8 inches apart. Bushy transplanted stock in sizes from 2 to 3 feet may be set 12 inches apart, or if in double rows, 15 inches apart. Larger plants should be set according to their size.

The two hedge plants I like best are California Privet and Berberis Thunbergi, the former for the ease with which it can be kept easily trimmed, the latter because of its grace and beauty in the fall.

Berberis Thunbergi—Nothing is finer for low ornamental hedges. Both leaves and berries are bright red in fall. 1 to 1½ ft., \$12 per 100; 1½ to 2 ft., \$16 per 100; 2 to 2½ ft., \$25 per 100.

Japanese Privet—The hardiest of all the Privets, and one of the best for hedges. Does not grow as high as the California Privet, but makes a closer and more compact hedge. \$12 per 100.

California Privet—Nothing in the way of a hedge plant has attained, in so short a time, the popularity of the California Privet. While in this latitude it is deciduous, yet it retains its beautiful dark green foliage until very late in winter. It can be kept at any desired height by frequent trimming. Set one-year plants 10 inches apart, and two-year plants 12 inches apart. 1 year, 1 to 1½ ft., \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1000; 1 year 1½ to 2 ft.,

\$5 per 100, \$30 per 1,000; 1 year, 2 to 2½ ft., \$8 per 100, \$40 per 1,000; large heavy stock for immediate effect, \$15 to \$20 per 100.

Althea, Rose of Sharon—These shrubs can be sheared into any desired shape, and are very showy, either when the entire hedge is of one color or when assorted colors are combined. 1 to 2 ft., \$15 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., \$35 per 100; 4 to 5 ft., \$60 per 100; 5 to 6 ft., \$75 per 100.

Osage Orange—The cheapest hedge plant of all. Makes a strong, durable fence; though more common than other kinds, yet when it is closely trimmed it is quite attractive. 1 year, \$3 per 1,000; 2 years, \$5 per 1,000.

Buckthorn—A fine, hardy hedge plant of European origin. It has dark green foliage, white flowers and small black fruit. 2 to 3 ft., \$10 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., \$15 per 100.



A BED OF RHODODENDRONS

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

The demand for hardy deciduous shrubs is continually increasing; more people every year are learning to appreciate the beauty and utility of this class of plants. To keep pace with the requirements of modern landscape architects, we have included many native species of undoubted excellence, and the later introductions from Japan and elsewhere. An annual application of old, well-rotted manure or rich compost should be dug into the soil around shrubs to obtain favorable results, and a slight trimming of over-luxuriant branches will prove beneficial.

There is scarcely a home in town or country that cannot be improved in beauty and enhanced in value by the planting or flowering shrubs. Nothing can set off a lawn, or hide some unsightly object or break the outline of foundation walls so effectively as masses of shrubbery.

Along the drive, the walk on the edge of the lawn, borders of shrubs may be planted that will give a succession of bloom from early spring until late frosts come. Often one finds a spot where an individual specimen should be used—in such a case a variety should be selected that will develop into symmetrical form.

FLOWERING ALMOND (*Amygdalis*)

The long shoots of this shrub are full of double blossoms, one inch in diameter, about the first of May. In two colors, white and pink. 2 to 3 ft., each 35c, per 10, \$3.00.

AZALEAS

Azalea amoena—Evergreen; leaves small, almost round. A dwarf, compact grower. The second week in May it is covered with claret-colored flowers. Besides making a conspicuous specimen it is used for planting around the edges of Azalea and Rhododendron beds. Fine, large plants \$1.00; extra large \$2.00.

A. mollis (Chinese Azalea)—Of dwarf, sturdy growth, and has much larger flowers, than any other hardy sort. 15 to 18 inch, each 60c, per 10, \$5.00; 18 to 24 inch, each 75c, per 10, \$6.00.

A. mollis—Tree form. 2 ft. stems \$2.00 each.

A. Pontica (Ghent Azalea)—In many colors and hardy; beautiful when in bloom. It is largely used for planting in beds with Rhododendrons or with *Azalea mollis*, making a particularly beautiful showing. 18 to 24 inch, each 75c, per 10, \$6.00.

Japanese Barberry—A dwarf, spreading Japanese species, with small neat foliage and compact, rounded growth. The white flowers are followed by scarlet berries in great abundance. The foliage is brilliant in its autumnal coloring. It is much used for ornamental hedging, and for planting in masses. 1½ to 2 ft., each 25c, per 10, \$2.00, per 100, \$14.00; 2 to 2½ ft., each 30c, per 10, \$2.50, per 100, \$18.00.

Common Barberry—Pretty yellow flowers of erect growth; and its prickly nature fits it for hedging. 1½ to 2 ft., each 20c, per 10, \$1.50, per 100, \$12.00.

Purple Barberry—The same as the preceding, but with pretty purple foliage, which makes it very desirable for massing with other shrubs where it is extremely effective. Same price as common Barberry.

Sweet Shrub (*Calycanthus floridus*)—The oddly formed double flowers are a rare chocolate color and have a peculiarly agreeable odor. They are borne in the axils of the leaves all along the branches in June. 2 to 3 ft., each 25c; per 10, \$2.00.

DOGWOOD (Cornus)

American Native Dogwood—This bears bunches of white flowers in early June. In winter the young shoots become of deep blood-red color, for which it is much valued. It should be cut to the ground every spring and allowed to make entirely new growth each summer to secure the best color to the wood, if wanted solely for winter effect. 3 to 4 ft., each 60c; per 10, \$5.00.

Red-flowered Dogwood—No introduction of recent years has met with so much favor as this. Flowers of deep pink color. When full of flowers in early May, a prettier object can hardly be conceived. 2 to 3 ft., each 25c, per 10, \$2.00.

WHITE ALDER

Sweet Pepper Bush—A small or medium sized shrub, mostly growing from 3 to 5 ft. high, and producing, in late summer, numer-



TREE ALTHEA

ous upright racemes of very fragrant white flowers. It is so entirely hardy, easy to cultivate, and withal so attractive that every collection, however small, should contain at least one specimen. The flowers are full of honey and very attractive to bees. 1½ to 2 ft., each 25c, per 10, \$2.00.

HAZEL (Corylus)

Purple-leaved Hazel—When new the leaves are almost black, but fades to a light purple. 2 to 3 ft., each 50c.

HAWTHORN (Crataegus)

American White Thorn—This, besides its white blossoms, has very large scarlet fruit in the fall. When the fruit is ripe it is unusually attractive and makes a most beautiful addition to the shrubby border. 2 to 3 ft., each 50c, 3 to 4 ft., each 75c.

English Hawthorn—The Hawthorn of the Old World, and its great hedge plant. We have the following varieties: Double Rose, White, Paul's Scarlet and rubra splendens, single rose. These double and single-flowering sorts are most attractive shrubs. 2 to 3 ft., each 50c; 3 to 4 ft., each 75c.



ALTHEA, DOUBLE PINK



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA

ROSE OF SHARON; ALTHEA (*Hibiscus Syriacus*)

These are extremely useful shrubs, blooming in great profusion at a season of the year when but few shrubs flower. The diversity of color in the different sorts makes it possible to use them in larger quantities in small places than would otherwise be the case. They make very pretty flowering hedges, and by trimming them in the winter only—never in the summer—it does not prevent their flowering, as is the case with nearly all other flowering shrubs. Strong, stocky plants, 2 to 3 ft., each 35c, per 10, \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., each 50c, per 10, \$4.00.

COLORS—Lilac, cream, with crimson center, white, pink center, dark red, dark rose, pink.

DEUTZIA

Deutzia crenata—Single white, double white, and double pink. 2 to 3 ft., each 25c, per 10, \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., each 35c, 10, \$3.00.

D. Pride of Rochester—Double; white tinged pink. 3 to 4 ft., each 25c, per 10 \$3.00.

PEARL BUSH (*Exochorda*)

Exochorda grandiflora—A most beautiful shrub, bearing racemes of large, white flowers, which entirely cover the bush, and one we



DEUTZIA LEMOINEI

particularly recommend, where an unusually attractive specimen shrub is wanted. 2 to 3 ft., each 50c; 3 to 4 ft., each 75c.

STRAWBERRY or BURNING BUSH (*Euonymus*)

American Burning Bush—As with all the species the orange colored pods of seeds in autumn beautify the bush. 3 to 4 ft., each 75c, per 10, \$5.00; 4 to 5 ft., each \$1.00.

European Burning Bush—The seeds are of a light yellow. Quite ornamental. 3 to 4 ft., each 50c, per 10, \$3.50; 4 to 5 ft., each 75c, per 10, \$5.00.

GOLDEN BELL (*Forsythia*)

The Golden Bell is known for its great beauty in early spring. There are two or three species, and all bear bright, golden yellow flowers in April, just as soon as winter is over. All varieties, 2 to 3 ft., each 30c, per 10, \$2.50.

Forsythia Fortunei—This makes long, pendant shoots, being extremely pretty when its arched branches are full of golden yellow flowers. Blooms second week in April.

F. viridissima—This is the one most often found in cultivation. It is of stiffer, more bush-like growth than the others. The flowers are a shade lighter yellow, and they open about the third week in April.

HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea Otaksa—It is the better for a little protection. Flowers pink. Nice young plants, 30c each, larger size 50c each.

H. paniculata grandiflora—The well-known "Hardy Hydrangea." When pruned back closely in winter the heads of flowers are immense. It likes food, sunlight and moisture. It flowers in August. 18 to 24 inch, each 25c, per 10, \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., each 60c, per 10, \$5.00.

H. paniculata grandiflora—Tree form. Grown as standards. 3 to 4 ft., each 75c, per 10, \$6.00.

KERRIA

Kerria Japonica (Corchorus)—Globe flower; Japanese Rose. Double, yellow flowers, produced abundantly in spring, and occasionally through the summer. 2 to 3 ft., each 30c.

K. Japonica variegata—A dwarf form with small green leaves edged with white. 15 to 18 inches, each 25c.

PRIVET (Ligustrum)

The following prices are naturally higher than those of the same plant intended for hedges, on account of their cultivation and size.

California Privet—6 to 7 ft. It makes a fine, large specimen shrub with white flowers, holding its leaves late into winter. The flowers are in spikes, and are quite odoriferous. 2 to 3 ft., each 15c, per 10, \$1.00, per 100, \$6.00.



PURPLE FRINGE



PHILADELPHUS

BERBERIS (Mahonia)

M. Japonica—The leaves are holly-like, large, deep green, and do not change. Strong plants each 50c, per 10, \$4.00.

BUSH HONEYSUCKLE (Lonicera)

Lonicera fragrantissima—This Chinese shrub is greatly valued for its exceedingly sweet-scented, pinkish white flowers, which appear in the earliest days of spring. It retains its leaves nearly or quite all winter. 2 to 3 ft., each 40c, per 10, \$3.00.

L. grandiflora—Large pink flowers; one of the best. 2 to 3 ft., each 30c, per 10, \$2.50.

MOCK ORANGE (Philadelphus)

3 to 4 ft., each 25c, per 10, \$2.00.

Philadelphus coronarius—Its sprays of sweet-scented white flowers appear in June.

P. coronarius aureus (Golden-leaved)—Its bright yellow foliage is very attractive.

Japanese Quince (Fire Bush)—3 to 4 ft. This is an old favorite of our shrubberies, its bright red flowers in late April making a brilliant display. 1½ to 2 ft., each 20c, per 10, \$1.50, per 100, \$10.00; 2 to 3 ft., each 25c, per 10, \$2.00.

SUMACH (Rhus)

Rhus Cotinus (Mist Shrub; Smoke Tree)—8 to 9 ft. The large panicles of purplish, misty-looking flowers this bears in early June have gained for it the name of Mist Shrub, Smoke Bush, etc. In fall the leaves change to brown, red and yellow. 3 to 4 ft., each 30c per 10, \$2.50.



SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI

ELDER (Sambucus)

Common Elder—5 to 6 ft. This is valued for its flat heads of flowers in June and its reddish purple berries in the fall. Grows naturally in damp situations. 2½ to 3 ft., each 25c, per 10, \$2.00.

Golden Elder—5 to 6 ft. The golden foliage of this makes it in much demand. It makes a showy appearance when planted in shrub beds. 2 to 3 ft., each 25c, per 10, \$2.00.

SPIREA

In variety, strong plants, each 35c, per 10, \$3.00.

Spirea Anthony Waterer—2 to 3 ft. A most beautiful variety of Bumalda. In habit of growth it is the same as its parent. The flowers are crimson in the bud and when first open, fading afterward to a deep pink.

Spirea aurea—5 to 6 ft. The flowers are white, in flat heads opening about the first of June. Golden foliage, which is very pretty in early spring.

S. prunifolia flore pleno (Bridal Wreath)—4 to 5 ft. The pretty double white flowers are in bunches of twos and threes all along the almost leafless stems. They usually expand about May 1st.

S. Regeliana—4 to 5 ft. Dense panicles of pink flowers appear about the close of June. From young shoots of the same season there is often a fresh crop of flowers in late summer.

S. Van Houttei—4 to 5 ft. The flowers are white, in bunches, and appear in great quantities about May 15. Its habit of growth is drooping and graceful, especially when in flower.

LILAC (Syringa)

Japanese Lilac—10 to 12 ft. A large-growing species, bearing clusters of white, privet-like flowers. 2 to 3 ft., each 50c.

S. Josikaea—5 to 6 ft. Dark, lilac-colored flowers. It blooms the first week in June. It is distinct and valuable. 2 to 3 ft., each 35c.

S. Persica (Persian Lilac)—7 to 8 ft. The flowers are light purple and in open heads, completely covering the bush. The habit is more open than that of the common Lilac. 2 to 3 ft., each 35c, per 10, \$3.00.

Common Purple Lilac—8 to 10 ft. This and the varieties below mentioned are the true old garden lilacs. This one is the common purple, and, as with all its varieties, it blooms about the second week in May. 2 to 3 ft., each 25c, per 10, \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., each 30c, per 10, \$2.50.

Charles X Lilac—Purple, with reddish tint. White when forced. One of the best. 2 to 3 ft., each 30c, per 10, \$2.50.

Mad. Lemoine Lilac—Double white. Fine. 3 to 4 ft., each 50c, per 10, \$4.00.



SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER

TAMARISK (*Tamarix*)

3 to 4 foot plants each 25c, per 10, \$2.00.

Tamarix Africana—7 to 8 ft. The leaves of all the Tamarisks are very small. This sort has light pink flowers, in small, slender racemes, which appear toward the close of May.

T. Gallica—7 to 8 ft. Flowers in May.

T. Indica—7 to 8 ft. Flowers in August.

JAPANESE SNOWBALL

One of the best of shrubs. Of upright bushy growth, entire leaves, and bearing heads of white flowers in great profusion, it stands unrivaled among shrubs. Much superior to the old Snowball. It blooms toward the close of May. 2 to 3 ft., each 40c, per 10, \$3.50.

Hibiscus, "Meehan's Mallow Marvels"—A magnificent new strain of hardy Mallows, which for size and profusion of bloom and richness of coloring are among the most striking and beautiful perennials that grow. Flowers are from 8 to 10 inches in diameter and range in colors from fiery crimson, through various reds and pinks, to purest white. We offer carefully selected colors as follows:



GOLDEN ELDER

Red Marvels—All shades.

Crimson Marvels—All shades.

Pink Marvels—All shades.

White Marvels—Pure white.

\$1.00 each. 12 for \$10.00. Mixture of above, at \$6.00 per dozen.

WEIGELIA (*Diervilla*)

Strong, 2 to 3 ft. plants, each 25c, per 10 \$2.00 (except *Eva Rathke*.)

Valuable spring-blooming shrubs, and many of them have occasional flowers through the summer. All grow from 6 to 8 ft.

Weigela amabilis—Large, funnel-shaped flowers, varying in color from pale to deep rose.

W. amabilis variegata—This is esteemed for its variegated leaves, as well as for its light pink flowers.

W. candida—White; blooming at the close of May.

W. Eva Rathke—One of the most vigorous of the list with bright crimson flowers, larger than the others, borne in great profusion. 2 to 3 ft., each 30c, per 10, \$2.50.

W. Van Houttei—Carmen flowers; abundant bloomer.

ADAM'S NEEDLE (*Yucca*)

Yucca filamentosa—2 ft. The well-known garden Yucca, blooming toward the close of June. It is the best known and most largely planted of all the Yuccas. Strong plants each 15c, per 10, \$1.00.



WHITE FRINGE

VINES AND CLIMBERS

AKEBIA

Akebia Quinata—A rapid growing, beautiful vine, bearing fine figured leaves and plum colored, sweet scented flowers, which appear with the leaves towards the close of April. We consider it a splendid vine for covering porches, trellises, or for running over banks or barren spots. Each 25c.



CLEMATIS AND AMPELOPSIS

AMPELOPSIS

Japanese Ivy—Self climber. Now well known as the best of all vines for clinging to walls of buildings, etc. Its crimson foliage in the fall is greatly admired. Each 25c, per 10, \$2.00.

Virginia Creeper—Self Climber. A most useful vine, too strong for dwelling, but excellent for walls and other places. The foliage is handsome in the Fall. 2 year old, each 20c, per 10, \$1.50.

CLEMATIS

30c each

C. Paniculata—A new introduction from Japan. It is a strong, rapid and vigorous grower, and in late summer it produces sheets of medium sized, pure white flowers of the most pleasing fragrance in August. It is perfectly hardy and finely adapted for porches, trellises or fences.

PIPE VINE (Aristolochia)

Aristolochia Siphon (Dutchmans' Pipe)—The common name comes from the resemblance of the flowers to an old style pipe. The leaves are very large. Strong plants, each 50c.

TRUMPET VINE

Self climber. A most useful, strong growing native vine, clinging tightly to whatever its growing shoots touch, and bearing clusters of scarlet flowers in July and August. Each 25c.

STAFF VINE (Celastrus)

Celastrus scandens (our native staff vine. Bitter sweet, etc.)—The scarlet fruit pods of all the species are highly ornamental. Each 25c.

LARGE FLOWERED CLEMATIS

Mme. Andre—Carmine-violet.

Henryi—Creamy white, free bloomer.

Jackmani—Rich violet-purple.

EUONYMUS

Strong, field grown plants, each 30c, per 10 \$2.50, per 100, \$18.00.

Euonymus radicans—This is a self-clinging vine, slow-growing until it gets well started.

E. radicans variegatus—Foliage variegated.

MATRIMONY VINE

A neat, half-climbing plant, bearing small, light pink flowers in summer, followed by berries which turn to a beautiful scarlet in the Fall, when it is very ornamental. Each 25c, per 10, \$2.00.

HONEYSUCKLE (Lonicera)

Strong plants each 40c, per 10, \$3.00.

Belgian Honeysuckle—Is covered all summer with red and yellow fragrant flowers.

Hall's Japan—One of the fastest growers of all. Excellent where a rapid grower is wanted. The cream-colored flowers come late in June, and it blooms a little through the summer and freely in the fall.

Chinese Honeysuckle—The foliage is reddish green. The flower-buds are red, white inside, as shown when expanded. Combines well alternated with the green-leaved kinds.

WISTARIA (Glycine)

Purple—2 years, strong, each 35c, per 10, \$3.00.

White—2 years, strong, each 50c.

CHOICE HARDY GARDEN ROSES

PRICES OF ALL ROSES

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Very strong, field grown	\$.50	\$4.50	\$30.00
Medium grade, field grown .....	.30	2.75	20.00

GARDEN HYBRID ROSES

Strictly Hardy

This class of roses blooms profusely in June and at intervals throughout the Summer and Fall. The popular hardy garden roses mostly belong to this class and are always satisfactory.

Do not allow roses to suffer for want of plenty of fertilizer, as they are gross feeders, and only when they have plenty to feed on can they be expected to produce best results.



PAUL NEYRON

Alfred Colomb—Brilliant carmine crimson; very large, full, and of fine globular form.

Baby Rambler—See page 50.

Clio—Flowers large, of fine globular form, flesh-color, shaded in the center with rosy pink; growth vigorous.

Earl of Dufferin—Rich, brilliant velvety crimson, shaded with dark maroon; large, full, finely formed; delightful fragrance. One of the finest dark roses.

Frau Karl Druschki—Flowers very large, beautiful, pure white. This promises to be the best white hybrid perpetual yet introduced and one of the novelties of recent years.

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson; not full, but large and extremely effective; fragrant, and of excellent hardy habit, also forces well.

Margaret Dickson—Of magnificent form white, with pale flesh center; petals very large, shell shaped, and of great substance; fragrant, a fine variety.

Mrs. John Laing—Soft pink; large and of fine form, produced on strong stems; exceedingly fragrant; one of the most valuable varieties for forcing, and flowers continuously in the open ground.

Paul Neyron—Deep rose color; good tough foliage, wood rather smooth; by far the largest variety in cultivation.

Prince Camille De Rohan—Deep velvety crimson; large, moderately full. A splendid rose.

Ulrich Brunner—Brilliant cherry red, a very effective color; flowers of fine form and finish.

ROSA RUGOSA

Rugosa Alba—Single pure white flowers, highly scented; a splendid shrub-like rose.

Rugosa Rubra—Flowers single, of a most beautiful rosy red, succeeded by large berries of a rich orange red color.

JUNE AND MOSS ROSES

Very Hardy

Annual bloomers in June and at that time in the greatest profusion.

Pure white moss, large, full, and of perfect form.



DOROTHY PERKINS

Blanda—Single pink flowers in greatest profusion followed with showy bright red fruits which persist throughout the early winter. The twigs are of the brightest crimson.

Madam Plantier—Pure white. Produced in great abundance. Foliage rather small, seven leaflets.

Magna Charta—Pink, suffused with carmine; full globular. Foliage and wood light green, with numerous dark spines. Excellent rose. Valuable for forcing.

Persian Yellow—Bright yellow, small, nearly full.

Salet (Moss)—Deep pink colored buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest. A fragrant and very beautiful moss rose.

Prices—see page 49.

HARDY CLIMBING AND RAMBLER ROSES

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, becoming nearly white; compact and fine.

Crimson Rambler—This wonderful Japanese rose is one of the most important and valuable acquisitions of recent years.

Dorothy Perkins—Very double and are borne in clusters of ten to twenty. The color is a clear shell-pink.

Empress of China—Dainty carmine-pink roses in clusters, blooms all summer.

Philadelphia Rambler—In rapidity of growth it rivals the Crimson Rambler and also surpasses it in beauty of foliage. The blooms are larger than the Crimson Rambler and full to the center and of a deeper crimson color, and is in full bloom before the Crimson Rambler is showing color.

HYBRID SWEET-BRIAR

Memorial or Creeping Rose—Is a low trailing species. Pure white, single. When fully open very fragrant.

Prices—see page 49.

HYBRID TEA ROSES

Very free bloomers; hardy with slight protection. These delightful, delicately formed and fragrant roses are very popular in gardens where good culture is provided, as they bloom profusely all the growing season and are ideal in form, color, fragrance and foliage.

Baby Rambler (Mme. Norbert Lavavasseur)—(Polyanthus). The rose hybridists certainly made a remarkable happy combination when they succeeded in creating this wonderful new rose. (Crimson Rambler X Glory of Polyanthes.) Imagine a bushy rose just right for the flower garden or a pot plant as to size with all the beauty of color and great clusters of the crimson rambler and add to this that it will bloom constantly all summer. Perfect in form.

Clothilde Soupert—Medium size; very double and beautifully imbricated, produced in clusters; pearly white.

Gruss an Teplitz—Color scarlet shading to velvety crimson, very fragrant, a free grower and most profuse bloomer; handsome foliage, especially valuable.



EARL OF DUFFERIN

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

Good Stock at a Trifle Below Cost of Production
To Get You Acquainted with Heffner Goods

BARGAIN SOUR CHERRY NO. 1 COLLECTION

30 3 to 4 ft. Trees, \$3.40

- 5 Dyehouse
- 5 Early Richmond
- 5 Baldwin
- 5 Montmorency
- 5 Ostheim
- 5 Olivet

All fine medium sized trees in perfect health and growing condition.

Catalog price \$3.75

SWEET CHERRY COLLECTION

20 Trees, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.80

- 5 Black Tartarian
- 5 Gov. Wood
- 5 Napoleon
- 2 Schmidt's Bigarreau
- 2 Windsor
- 1 Yellow Spanish

Catalog price \$3.20

MY FAVORITE PEACH COLLECTION

8 Fine 4-6 ft. Trees, \$1.45

- 1 Admiral Dewey
- 2 Greensboro
- 1 Elberta
- 1 Carman
- 1 Fitzgerald
- 1 Lemon Tree
- 1 Banner.

Note list of varieties. They can't be beat.

SUPERB APPLE COLLECTION

10 2-yr. old Trees, 4-5 ft., \$2.00

Most desirable home varieties.

- 2 Grimes' Golden
- 2 N. W. Greening
- 2 Arkansas Black
- 1 Longfield
- 2 Maiden Blush
- 1 Summer Rambo

Considering the splendid quality of these trees and the assortment of varieties, this is a good bargain. I make the offer to get you acquainted with my trees.

ONE YEAR OLD SOUR CHERRY BARGAINS

Purchaser may select varieties.

- 25 Trees..... \$1.95
- 50 Trees..... 3.40
- 100 Trees..... 6.85

Varieties—Dyehouse, Early Richmond, Montmorency, Ostheim.

DWARF APPLE COLLECTION

Trees require very little space and produce very large fine fruit very young.

5 Strong One Year Old Trees, \$1.15

- 1 Baldwin
- 1 Maiden Blush
- 1 Oldenburg
- 1 Wealthy
- 1 Yellow Transparent

HOME COMBINATION BARGAIN

7 Best Quality 2 Year Old Trees Only \$1.45

- 2 Cherry—1 Dyehouse, 1 Montmorency.
- 1 Apple—Maiden Blush.
- 1 Peach—Crawford's Late.
- 1 Dwarf Pear—Duchess.
- 1 Plum—Bradshaw.
- 1 Quince—Champion.

This collection is just as desirable for the country as the city.

SMALL FRUIT COLLECTION

26 Selected Plants Only \$1.90

- 2 Currants—1 Pomona, 1 Wilder.
- 2 Gooseberries—1 Pearl, 1 Red Jacket.
- 6 Black Raspberries—2 Kansas, 2 Cumberland, 2 Gregg.
- 6 Red Raspberries—3 Cuthbert, 3 Cardinal.
- 6 Blackberries—3 Early Harvest, 3 Eldorado.
- 4 Grape Vines—1 Moore's Early, 1 Brighton, 1 Niagara, 1 Worden.

SHRUB COLLECTION

10 of the Hardiest, Handsomest, Most Freely Blooming of All the Flowering Shrubs for Only \$3.30. Prepaid.

Nothing adds tone and character to one's home surroundings like handsome specimen shrubs, or clumps of shrubbery. In this collection some of the shrubs will be in bloom from early spring until late fall.

- 1 Althea—Rose of Sharon.
- 1 Spirea Van Houttei.
- 1 Viburnum Plicatum—Jap. Snowball.
- 1 Syringa Vulgaris—Old Fashioned Lilac.
- 1 Calycanthus—Sweet Scented Shrub.
- 1 Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.
- 1 Barberis Purpurea.
- 1 Deutzia—Pride of Rochester.
- 1 Cydonia Japonica—Japan Quince.
- 1 Robina Hispida—Flow. Locust.



MAGNA CHARTA

Hermosa—Soft pink, cupped, fine bloomer, very reliable.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—An extra fine white variety, faintly blended with cream color; very large, full and double, almost perfect in form.

Killarney—A charming rose of robust habit blooms large, buds long and pointed, deep, glowing shell pink of the most exquisite shade.

La France—Delicate silvery rose, changing to silvery pink; very large, full, of fine globular form; a most constant bloomer.

Prices—see page 49.

STANDARD OR TREE ROSES

Grafted on Rosa Rugosa and Cinnamomea stock. Assorted colors, red, pink, white, salmon, yellow. Each \$1.00.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

For single specimens, beds or groups on the lawn, nothing gives a finer effect than these hardy ornamental grasses. They are being used in many large private estates, parks, etc., with good effect. Strong clumps, each 50c, per 10, \$4.00, per 100, \$30.00.

Arundo Donax (Great Reed)—A magnificent grass, growing to a height of 15 feet, and forming a dense clump.

Elymus glauca (Blue Lyme Grass)—A handsome, densely branched, massive plant, with narrow bluish foliage, good for planting in the border or on the edges of beds of taller grasses. 2½ to 3 ft.

Erianthus Ravennae—Grows from 9 to 12 feet high, and in a dense clump crowned with plumes.

E. Japonica—Same as the above, with plain green leaves.

E. Japonica variegata—The tallest variety, growing to 6 feet high with leaf-blades striped white and green.

Phalaris arundinacea variegata (ribbon grass; gardener's garters)—Rather low-growing with leaves striped with white. Good clumps each 25c, per 10, \$2.00.

GERMAN IRIS

Beautiful flowering, hardy bulbous plants which bloom early in the spring. S, signifies erect petals; F, signifies drooping petals.

Single roots, 15c each, \$1.50 per doz., except where priced otherwise.

Abd-el Kadir—S, light lilac; F, light ground veined violet.

Aurea—S and F, solid, bright yellow; very fine.

Bernice—S and F, bright maroon, striped white.

Calypso—S, light blue; F, white, veined darker.

Darius—S, lemon-yellow; F, purple, tipped pale yellow.

Dalmatica—S and F, fine, clear lavender; large and very fragrant. Among the most beautiful of all German Iris. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Gracchus—S, pale yellow; F, yellow, deeply netted with brown.

Julius Caesar—S, fawn; F, royal purple.

Madame Chereau—S and F, white, elegantly frilled with violet. One of the best. Very effective for edging.

Othello—S, blue; F, purple. Very conspicuous sort.

Pallida Prosperden—S, light lilac; F, deeper lilac.

Plumaria—S, rich lavender; F, maroon.

Purpurescens—S, fawn; F, white, with purple veins and edges.

Queen of May—S, light liac; F, lilac, blending to white.

Sir Walter Scott—S, yellow; F, rich crimson-brown. Very late.

Ulysses—S, dark bronze; F, purple. Very odd.

SPECIAL. Twelve named varieties, our selection, for \$1.50.



IRIS

PEONIES

The peony with its wealth of magnificent blossoms follows the splendid flowers of the Rhododendrons and precedes the rose. It fills in, with a fine color display, the period when such bloom is needed. It is one of the most lavish bloomers and no flower is more showy. In addition to these admirable qualities it is one of the easiest of all the flowers to grow, being perfectly hardy and unusually vigorous. My list comprises the best and latest varieties, giving flowers of a wide range of the most delicate tints, and exquisite fragrance.

Plant in deep, rich soil, covering the bulbs only an inch or so. Give them one season to become established before expecting too much of them.

Canariensis—Flesh white, with rich canary center. 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Couronne d'Or—Very late. Good sized flowers of creamy white, sometimes flaked carmine at center. 50c each, \$5.00 per dozen.

Dorchester (Richardson)—Pink. One of the latest to bloom. Decidedly dwarf, compact grower; flower very full and double, in color about the shade of LaFrance rose. 50c each, \$4.50 per dozen.



EULALIA JAPONICA ZEBRINA



PHLOX

Festiva Maxima—About the largest and undoubtedly the most popular peony of them all. High built flowers borne on long stiff stems; the purest white, inner petals slightly tipped carmine. Early. 35c each, \$3.50 per dozen.

Mons. Jules Elie—The peerless pure pink. Broad reflexing guards with a high pyramidal body of semi-quilled petals converging to an apex. One of the largest, handsomest and most lasting cutting sorts in existence. \$1.00.

Officinalis Rubra—Fl. pl. Rich, deep, crimson; the great Decoration Day peony. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Officinalis Rosea—Earliest pink. 35c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

PHLOX

It is no exaggeration to say that the perennial phlox are among the best and most popular garden plants. For producing a grand show of color they have no equal; they produce a fine effect when grouped with other plants in the hardy border, furnishing brightness after the shrubs are done blooming, and they do much to make the garden gay throughout the season.

The old-fashioned phlox had simply small tufts of bloom at the top of a tall, almost naked stem. The newer and improved varieties are more compact and do not grow quite so tall. The panicles of bloom are simply

immense, often measuring 12 inches in diameter.

Another good quality is its long continuance in bloom. It begins to blossom in early summer and continues until late in the fall.

Phlox thrive in any ordinarily rich soil, and are not subject to any insect pests. When they are in bloom they should be given a plentiful supply of water. They like sunshine and a full exposure is desirable for them.

COLORS

Pure white, white with carmine eye, dark red, crimson, orange red, scarlet, light pink, dark coppery pink, purple, violet.

HARDY HYBRID RHODODENDRONS

It is almost impossible to describe the glory of a flowering mass of rhododendrons, and even when the flowers are gone, the plants, with their multitude of rich, glossy evergreen leaves, have an unique beauty at all seasons of the year—in summer forming a deep, cool background for smaller plants and flowers planted in front of them, and in winter retaining their beautiful foliage as a memory of the summer past and a promise of the summer time to come again.

No shrub in the whole category lends itself so well to all conditions; and it is equally satisfactory to those who are able to have but one plant, and those whose estates admit of planting in masses by carload lots. As a small specimen on the lawn no plant used for this purpose is more beautiful; and planted in masses, especially when backed by the dark green foliage of conifers they are distinctly rich and effective. 18 to 24 in., 18 to 30 buds. \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per dozen.

Abraham Lincoln—Rosy crimson.

Atrosanguineum—Intense blood-red.

Charles Dickens—Scarlet.

Lady Armstrong—Pale, soft rose.

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE GRANDIFLORUM

This is the type from which the hardy named varieties originated. It forms a dense broad bush, with handsome dark green foliage; flowers large, of clear lilac spotted with purple. It is very valuable for planting in large groups. Prices same as the hybrid varieties.

Our Special Collections, shown on page 51, are sufficiently varied to meet the needs of all, and the prices are attractive.



DIGITALIS WITH HARDY DIANTHUS

OLD-FASHIONED GARDEN FLOWERS

ACHILLEA (Yarrow)

Each 10c, per dozen \$1.00; larger size, each 25c.

Achillea Millefolium rubrum—A garden form of the "white Yarrow" so common along the roadsides. Deep rose; flowers freely July and August. 18 in.

A. Ptarmica plena—"The Pearl." Pure white double, particularly good for cutting. July. 2 to 3 feet.

A. tomentosa—A golden yellow species, very different from all the preceding, growing in tufts and covering the ground with a carpet of green. July. 6 inches.

ACONITUM (Monkshood)

Each 25c

Aconitum Napellus—A stately plant so often seen in old-fashioned gardens. Large dark purple flowers. September and October. 3 to 4 feet,

A. Japonicum—Deep blue flowers tinged with red. July to September. 3 to 4 ft.

ANEMONE (Windflower)

Each 25c

The Japanese anemones are undoubtedly the best of their kind, and well worth special attention. They bloom in late fall when flowers are becoming scarce, and are very fine for cutting.

Anemone Japonica—There are a number of forms and colors of the Japanese anemones all of which are particularly fine. We list the following as being the best of the class.

A. Japonica alba—Large white flowers.

A. Japonica Brilliant—Beautiful shade of dark red.

A. Japonica, Queen Charlotte—Beautiful new variety, with large, semi-double flowers of exquisite pink.

ANTHEMIS (Chamomile)

Each 10c, per dozen \$1.00; larger size, each 25c.

Anthemis tinctoria—Yellow. The daisy-like flowers and finely cut foliage makes it a serviceable plant. **Tinctoria Kelwayi** is an improved form; and **Tinctoria pallida** a creamy yellow variety. Height $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. July.



ASCENSION LILY

A. nobilis—The Chamomile of commerce. Much finer foliage than the preceding with a creeping habit and white flowers. June.

DIANTHUS (Pinks)

Each 15c, per dozen \$1.50.

Dianthus barbatus—The well-known Sweet William, in many colors. Blooms continuously all summer, and is one of the easiest to cultivate.

D. Heddewigi—Among the most beautiful of the hardy pinks. Flowers of all colors, and many peculiar markings.

D. Chinensis—Beautiful single and double flowers of many colors and markings.

D. Plumarius, Her Majesty—A fine white variety.

D. plumarius, May—Pink, with fringed petals.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove)

The *Digitalis* likes a little shade or a cool, somewhat moist place, though doing well under generally fair conditions.

Each 15c, per dozen, \$1.50.

Digitalis grandiflora—Yellow flowers; quite rare. June and July. 2 feet.

D. Purpurea—Flowers purple and white. May and June. 3 feet.

D. lanata—Small flowers, creamy yellow varying to white and pale lilac; racemes long and dense. 2 to 3 feet.

FUNKIA (Day Lily, or Plantain Lily)

The day lilies are very attractive, both in flowers and foliage, and thrive well in damp and partially shaded places, although they will grow in almost any locality.

Each 15c per doz, \$1.50.

F. Japonica (subcordata, or alba)—Pale green foliage and large, fragrant, pure white, wax-like flowers. One of the best. September. 1 ft.

F. Lancifolia—Dark, shining green, narrow foliage and blue flowers. August. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)

No plant in the hardy garden gives more satisfaction than the *Gaillardia*. It flowers in great profusion nearly all summer long. The long, dry spells affect it very little, and except in very wet places, it will grow anywhere. Each 10c, per dozen \$1.00.

Gaillardia aristata—Newest hybrids, very large and fine. Crimson, yellow and brown are the prevailing colors. We have a grand stock of the new, compact-growing kind, which is very superior, owing to its neat habit. Its value is heightened by removing the old flower-heads, thereby lengthening the blooming period.

G. Maxima grandiflora—Extremely large flowers of bright golden yellow. In bloom constantly from early summer to frost. A bed of this variety makes a gorgeous spot in the garden.

CAMPANULA (Bellflower or Bluebells)

Nearly all the *Campanulas* bloom during the summer, and are good for cutting. Each 15c, per dozen \$1.50.

Campanula glomerata—Blossoms borne in clusters on long stems. June. Blue. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.

C. Medium—The well-known Canterbury Bell. Flowers large. Blue and white.

C. persicifolia alba—White flowers of immense size.

C. rotundifolia (the Scotch Harebell)—A pretty plant, well deserving of its popularity.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Our collection of hardy chrysanthemums is of the finest, the following being a choice selection of the best in size and color. These bloom in the later part of the summer, continuing until hard frost, and when once established are a perennial source of gratification to the garden lover. Each 10c, per dozen \$1.00; larger size, each 25c.

Autumn Queen—Pink, large.

Flamingo—Dark red.

Golden Pheasant—Bronzy yellow.

Regulus—Brown.

Eugene Laungeolet—Yellow, tipped red.

Flora—Clear yellow.

Mrs. Wheeler—Pink.

CONVALLARIA (Lily-of-the-Valley)

There is a corner in every garden where a few of these old favorites should be planted. Our stock is well established and will give good satisfaction. Each 10c, per dozen \$1.00; large clumps 25c.

Convallaria majalis—The well-known Lily-of-the-Valley.

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur)

The following list of Delphiniums comprises the best in general cultivation. They bloom from June to August. Each 15c, per dozen, \$1.50.

Delphinium azureum—A beautiful azure-blue, varying to white. 1½ to 2½ feet.

D. Chinese (Chinese Larkspur)—Foliage very fine cut. All shades of blue and white. 2 ft.

DICENTRA (Bleeding Heart)

Each 25c, per dozen, \$2.75

D. Spectabilis—A pleasing and well-known plant. It can hardly be surpassed for cutting for vases. Pink. Early spring. 2 ft.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)

Each 15c, per dozen, \$1.00; larger size each 25c.

The Columbines have an established place in all old-fashioned gardens. Their curious forms and many pleasing shades of color, and the readiness with which they adapt themselves to all localities, have made them prime favorites. The different species and varieties are very much mixed, but we use every means to keep them true to name.

Aquilegia alpina—In many shades of blue and purple. June. 2 ft.

A. Canadensis—Scarlet. May and June. 1 ft. A pretty flower for rockwork and partially shaded places.

A. chrysantha—A yellow species, growing about 3 ft. One of the latest and best.

A. flabellata mana alba—This is very distinct and pretty, either in or out of bloom. It is the first to flower in April or May. The large, white flowers and glaucous green foliage, combined with its compact habit make it a treasure among perennials. It is one of the most valuable plants for the hardy garden.

A. grandiflora—A variety of *Vulgaris*, with extra large white flowers.

A. Vulgaris—Common garden Columbine, in all shades of blue and purple. 2 ft.

ASTER (Michaelmas Daisy or Starwort)

Each 15c, per dozen, \$1.50

In the fall of the year, they make a grand sight when planted in masses, and if the right selection be planted, will keep the garden gay from June until frost.

A. amethystinus—One of the most showy. Large, pale blue flowers. September. 5 ft.

A. Chapmani—White.

A. incisus—Light blue. July and August. 2 ft.

A. Tataricus—Has a stem 6 to 8 ft. high, with a huge panicle of light purple flowers, in the fall, after almost all other flowers are over.

A. Tradescanti (Michaelmas Daisy)—Very branching with white flowers, which are borne in great profusion in October. 2 ft.

PLATYCODON (Chinese Bellflower)

Handsome flowers, with a flowering season lasting from June to October. The prevailing color is blue, but they often come white or variegated.

Each 10c, per dozen \$1.00

Platycodon grandiflorum—The tallest, growing 2 feet high.

P. Japonicum—More bushy, with larger flowers.

RUDBECKIA (Cone-flower)

The Rudbeckias do much to keep the garden bright during the hot days of summer. All are of a rich yellow color, and, with one exception, have cone-shaped, brown centers. Each 10c, per dozen, 75c.

Rudbeckia fulgida hirta and *speciosa* are kinds known as Black-eyed Susans, differing only in habit. They produce sheets of golden bloom in July and August. 18 in. to 2 ft.

R. laciniata (golden glow)—The double, yellow, dahlia-like flowers borne on stems 6 to 8 feet high, in great profusion, make it a very conspicuous object during August.

R. Maxima—Very distinct and striking, having large, glaucous green leaves, and sending up flower-stems 5 feet high, each stem bearing from one to four flowers.



PLATYCODON

SOLIDAGO (Goldenrod)

Although these are so common, they make very pleasing subjects to plant along shrubbery borders.

Each 10c, per dozen \$1.00

Solidago caesia—One of the finest of the goldenrods.

STOKESIA

Each 15c, per dozen \$1.50

Stokesia cyanea—A very pleasing flower, very much like the China Aster. Blue. July to September. 1 foot.

TROLLIUS (Globe Flower)

The Trollius, or Globe flowers, are very attractive, and much resemble large buttercups. Each 15c, per dozen \$1.50.

Trollius Europaeus—Yellow. Large. May and June. 1 foot.

TRITOMA (Red-hot-Poker Plant)

Has sword-like leaves and dense spikes of fiery red flowers, borne on a stiff stem, 3 to 4 feet high. Needs protection in winter. Each 15c, per dozen \$1.50.

Tritoma uvaria grandiflora—Vermilion-scarlet flowers changing to orange. July and August.

MYOSOTIS (Forget-me-not)

Each 15c, per dozen \$1.50

Myosotis palustris—The old-fashioned forget-me-not. Dainty blue.

OENOTHERA (Evening Primrose)

Each 15c, per dozen \$1.50

Oenothera Missouriensis (macrocarpa)—Lemon yellow; very large flowers and curious fruit. Six inches.

M. speciosa—Large white flowers. A grand species of exceptional merit. 1 foot.

M. Youngii—Pale yellow. 2 feet.

HEMEROCALLIS (Day Lily)

The Hemerocallis, or bronze and yellow day lilies are among the most popular of hardy plants. All are robust growers and satisfactory in every way.

H. flava—Lemon-yellow. Very fragrant and one of the best. June, 2 feet. Each 10c, per dozen, \$1.50.

H. fulva—The old-fashioned bronze day lily. August. 3 ft. Each 10c, per dozen, \$1.00.

HOLLYHOCK (Althea rosea)

The stately hollyhock is more popular than ever, although it is perhaps one of the oldest of garden plants. The doubles are in six colors, the very best strains of white, red, yellow, maroon, salmon and pink; singles mixed. Each 10c, per dozen \$1.00. Mammoth fringed each 15c, or \$1.00 for 8.

PAPAVER (Poppy)

Each 15c, per dozen \$1.50

Papaver bracteatum—Crimson-scarlet, with black spots.

P. nudicaule (Iceland Poppy)—Dwarf form; bright yellow flowers.

P. Orientale—Large, bright crimson. June. 2 feet.

Alfred Freiner, Newark, O., says: "I am in receipt of your consignment of trees of the 7th inst. I must say they are A1, better than I ever saw shipped to this town before."

Wm. Frazier, Verone, Pa., says: "Received my trees yesterday and I am delighted with same as I find them just exactly as represented by you."

GLADIOLUS

We offer the favorite classes and newer varieties, as well as the old. The flowers are of almost every desirable color—brilliant scarlet, crimson, creamy white, striped, blotched and spotted in the most curious manner. Plant thickly in groups or lines for best effects, and at intervals until July for succession.

In the fall before frost, the bulbs should be taken up, dry them and place out of the reach of frost, for planting again the following spring.

Extra Fine Light Pink. This is a very choice variety. Color is a beautiful light pink, edged and striped with white. Flowers are very large and very free bloomer. Each 10 cents; \$1.00 per dozen.

Childsi—This collection consists of some of the largest and most beautiful shades, from the palest pink to the deepest red. Each 5 cents; 50 cents per dozen.

Groff's Hybrids—This magnificent strain has a world-wide reputation and our collection contains a great variety of colors. 8 cents each; 75 cents per dozen.

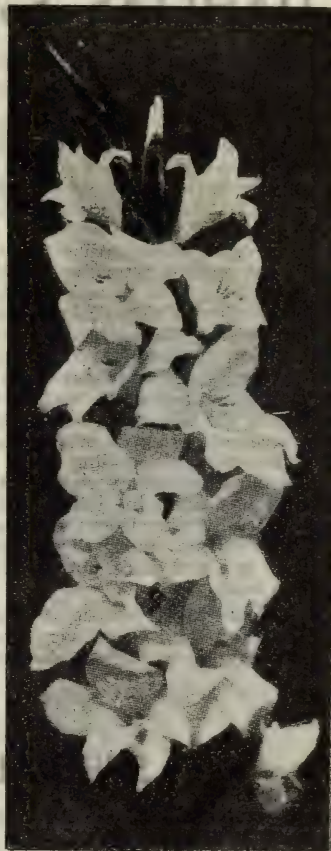
Cushman's Hybrids—A fine mixed sort having extra large flowers on tall stems. Each 10 cents; \$1.00 per dozen.

Red of Various Shades—Each 5 cents; 35 cents per dozen.

Light Shades—Each 5 cents; 30 cents per dozen.

Blue Shades—Are very fine and showy. 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Mixed, All Shades—Each 5 cents; 30 cents per dozen.



GLADIOLUS

CANNAS

A bed of well-grown Cannas is a veritable bit of the tropics, with their wide, arching leaves and stiff stalks of flaming flowers growing like torches above their noble foliage. This effectiveness is not confined to only a few weeks' display, but being exuberant in growth, a bed of Cannas soon becomes attractive after planting and each day thereafter adds to its beauty.

The most practical way to care for the roots over winter is to take up the clumps after the first killing frost, letting some earth adhere to the roots. Place them in a dry cellar where frost will not penetrate. Do not allow the roots to become too dry or the tubers will wither, but care should be taken that they are not too moist to allow mildewing. In spring the bulbs can be started in sand in the house if kept moist, or can be planted in the open ground as soon as all danger of frost is over.

Cinnabar—3 feet. Cinnabar red, distinctly edged with golden yellow; an early and free bloomer. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

Florence Vaughn. 3 feet. Conceded by all to be the best yellow-spotted Canna. Flowers very large, of perfect form, with broad overlapping petals, nipped at ends. Color, brilliant yellow, spotted with red. A

strong, robust grower. 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Louisiana—A strong, vigorous grower, producing a dense mass of glossy, green foliage and vivid scarlet flowers, often measuring seven inches across. Height, 6 feet. 20 cents; \$2.00 per dozen.

Mrs. Kate Gray—5 feet. This is an extraordinary grand Canna in every way. In color the flowers are very brilliant, deep orange, round and full, and are thrown high above the foliage. It is a very free bloomer. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

Mlle. Berat—3½ feet. The nearest approach to the pink in a first-class bedder. In this variety, however, the larger the mass the finer the effect, and when planted in conjunction with yellow and high-colored reds, it is simply superb. Each 10 cents; \$1.00 per dozen.

DAHLIAS--Some Superb Varieties

The Dahlia is one of the most important summer and autumn flowers. Commencing to flower in July, they are a perfect blaze of bloom until stopped by frost. Especially fine for cut flowers.

Culture—One of the easiest of all flowers to cultivate. Deep and thorough stirring of the soil during the early growth of the plant is indispensable, but later in the season frequent surface cultivation only should be given. Plant in an open, sunny situation, at least where the sun reaches them the greater portion of the day. It is a rank feeder, and should have well-enriched soil; keep free from grass and weeds. Water regularly in dry weather. Plant the bulbs two or three feet apart, according to size and habit of the plant, about four inches below the surface of the ground, laying the bulb on its side. Varieties growing three feet or more in height should be tied to stakes to prevent falling over. Plant when the ground has become warm. As soon as the frost has killed the foliage the roots should be carefully taken from the ground and the soil shaken from among them; must be stored away in a cool place, not too dry, but secure from frost.

A. D. Livoni—Most perfect in form. A delicate rose, soft and clear; very graceful; medium to large; early; a great bloomer.

Catherine Duer—Of largest size, full to center; free bloomer; long stems; beautiful vivid scarlet; robust grower. Each, 25c.

Claribel—Large, bright royal purple; long stems. Fine for cutting.

Clifford W. Bruton—Very large, perfectly full; color, a solid yellow, very clear and rich; long, graceful stems. Profuse bloomer.

Red Hussar—New large flowering show variety; cardinal red.

Storm King—Extremely early, profuse and constant bloomer; strong, vigorous grower of dwarf, branching habit and produces its flowers on long stems. Flowers snow-white, perfect form, and as a cut flower ideal.

Wm. Agnew—Richest shade of intense dazzling red and very large in size, sometimes seven inches across; magnificent flower in color and form; always full to the center; long petals, outer row beautifully twisted.

Price—Above (except as noted), each 20c; any 6 for \$1.00.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

For the convenience of our customers we offer a few very desirable assortments, made up of only good flowering varieties that will give excellent satisfaction. With the plants in these collections you can, with a little judgment, arrange them to suit most any particular bed or location. These collections are too bulky to be sent by mail and must be sent by express.

CANNA COLLECTION No. 5

- 6 Mrs. Kate Gray, for center.
- 14 Cinnabar, middle row. Price \$3.50.
- 24 F. Vaughn, for edge.

CANNA COLLECTION No. 7

- 6 Louisiana, for center.
- 14 Pres. Viger, middle row. Price \$4.50.
- 30 M. Berat, for edge.

CANNA COLLECTION No. 6

- 10 Louisiana, for center.
- 30 Sec. Chabanne, for edge. Price \$4.00.

CANNA COLLECTION No. 8

- 20 Mrs. Kate Gray, for center.
 - 30 Pres. Viger, for edge. Price \$5.00.
- One-half of any of these collections can be ordered at one-half price.

Planet Jr. Garden Tools

No. 25 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

Price, \$13.50
Weight, packed, 64 lbs.
Holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ Quarts of Seed



This new combined machine is intended for gardeners who have a large enough acreage in crops for a Double Wheel Hoe to be used to good advantage, and yet prefer not to buy seeders and wheel hoes separately.

No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

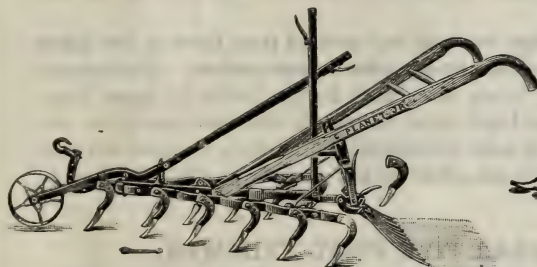
Price, Complete, \$11.00
Weight, 53 lbs.
As a Seeder Only, \$9.00
Holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ Quarts of Seed



This tool combines, in a single convenient implement, a capital hill-dropping seeder, a continuous row seeder, an admirable single wheel hoe, an excellent furrower, a capital wheel cultivator and a rapid and efficient wheel garden plow. In a word, with a great variety of tools, excellent in design and quality, it is without an equal for easy adjustment, lightness, strength and beauty.

Planet Jr. Twelve-Tooth Harrow, Cultivator and Pulverizer

Complete, \$9.00
Weight, packed, 73 lbs.
Without Pulverizer, \$7.40
Price, plain, \$6.20



Gardeners cultivate better than formerly. It has been found to pay best. With the Twelve-Tooth Harrow you go as deep or shallow as you like, come up close to row without injuring plants, cut out all the weeds, stir the soil and mellow and fine it as with a garden rake. You widen and narrow as you please between 12 and 32 inches. It's a special favorite with strawberry growers, market gardeners and truckers.


No. 8 Planet Jr. Horse Hoe and Cultivator

Price, \$9.00
Weight, packed, 82 lbs.



No other cultivating machine is so widely known as the Planet Jr. Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator, for it is in use throughout the civilized world. It is so strongly built as to withstand incredible strain, yet it is light and easy to handle. It opens and closes furrows, hoeright up to the plants without danger of injuring, throws dirt to or from the row and throws back from centre again.

The New "PLANET JR." Catalogue is the handsomest, best and most instructive book ever issued on a similar subject. Full of little points that bring profit. Full of true and handsome illustrations. We mail it free to any address on application.



HOLDEN LIGHTNING TREE TRIMMER

The illustration on this page shows the Holden Lightning Tree Trimmer just as it is and simple as A. B. C.

At the first glance it suggests its mission—and the more it is studied, the more apparent does it become to the practiced eye of the orchardist that this is his dream come true of a perfect tree pruning tool.

Note the long, slender rod (which can be increased to as much as 20 feet if desired) with the thin, keen steel blade at one end and the sliding hammer at the other. Imagine this keen blade set against a limb, and a single shunt of the sliding hammer at the opposite end of the rod, and you begin to understand the lightning-like rapidity with which it removes superfluous growths.

With the Holden Lightning Trimmer you need no ladders, saws, shears—it is all these things combined and improved on. You do your trimming from the ground. You are thus enabled to look up through your tree and shape and balance it as you could not do if you were up in a tree or using a ladder. No doubt you are already beginning to see why you could trim more trees in one day with a Holden Lightning Trimmer than you could with ladders, saws, shears, etc., in three days.

But the marvelous rapidity of this tool is by no means its only recommendation. It does what no other known trimming device can do. IT LEAVES NO STUBS. No shear ever did or never can make so clean and natural a cut—*always perfectly smooth and flush with the body of the tree or parent limb*. No tearing or bruising of bark—no stubs to breed decay—the observance of the law of nature which says, "Cut *always upward*"—these are the principles along which this splendid tool works.

Look it over again. Study it. You couldn't wear it out in a lifetime. It is always ready. It is light and easily carried. The blade—thin and keen as a razor is of Jessup steel, carefully tempered. It is not bevelled, and possesses such strength that it will cut through green or dead limbs two and a half inches in diameter. The rod, or handle of the Holden Lightning Trimmer, is hollow. One end of the rod is threaded and the knife screws on. The knife can be removed in an instant and additional lengths of rod attached if desired. The impact or cutting power is given by the cast steel sliding hammer at the opposite end of the rod. A simple upward shove of this sliding hammer and down comes your limb.

That's the mechanical description of the Holden Lightning Trimmer in a nutshell.

It is designed to trim trees. Not necessarily fruit trees alone, but any kind of trees. It is now in use in scores of public and private parks, is regarded as *indispensable* by growers of Catalpa and other forest trees and is equally indispensable to any man with an orchard, large or small. Farmers with patches of young, native timber to trim up, make the Holden Lightning Trimmer pay for itself in the first few days' use.

The Holden Lightning Trimmer will trim any orchard from three to five times as rapidly as the trimming can be done by any other known method. It eliminates the cumbersome ladder and the injury often done by the ladder to young trees. It pays for itself in the time and labor saved during the first two days of its use. It not only pays its own way, but as an investment will return a thousand per cent every season that it is used. You can afford to buy it, but you CAN'T afford to be without it.

PRICE OF REGULAR FIVE FOOT TRIMMER,

\$3.00

Extension rods threaded, with coupling attached, 10 cents per foot or these rods can be secured from any plumber. Above prices, express prepaid.

Send all orders to W. E. HEFFNER, Troy, Ohio.

SPRAY CALENDAR

Prepared specially for this catalogue.

PLANT	INSECTS OR DISEASES	REMEDY	FIRST APPLICATION	SECOND APPLICATION	THIRD APPLICATION	REMARKS
APPLE	Blackspot Canker	Bordeaux, double strength	Immediately after leaves fall	Three weeks later		
	Bud Moth	Lime-Sulphur	Just as buds are swelling	Arsenate of lead twice as buds open, once after petals fall		A fourth application will pay. If bitter rot is present, a fifth application should be made
	Codling Moth and Scab	Paris Green, 1 lb. to 100 gallons of water.	Within one week after blossoms fall	Week or ten days.	Two weeks later	
	Curculio. See Plum	Arsenate of Lead	After blossoms fall	Repeat in ten days	10 days later	
	Flathead Borer	Dig out worms in fall and spring with knife.	During growing season	whitewash base of trunk or apply Carbon Bisulphide		
	Green Aphid	Lime-Sulphur	When the leaves are off the tree	Kerosene emulsion is effective when insects appear. Repeat before the leaves curl if necessary. Cutting off twigs covered with eggs in winter usually suffices for young trees.		
	San Jose Scale	Lime-Sulphur or soluble oils as recommended	Early in November	In the spring before the buds burst	(San Jose scale cannot be destroyed in one treatment. If only a few trees of an orchard are effected, burn them off.	
	Twig Borer	Lime-Sulphur	When buds swell in spring	Arsenate of lead in summer when the worms appear		If Woolly Aphis is present on roots, dip stock in 1-15 solution of recommended prepared oil compounded, applied May to August or remove the soil and treat with finely ground tobacco placed around base of tree; use 2 to 5 lbs. to a tree.
	Woolly Aphis	Soluble oils as recommended	Use when young first hatch in early spring	For summer treatment, use 10 per cent. kerosene or dilute Lime-Sulphur		
	Oyster Shell and Scurfy Scale	Kerosene emulsion or whale-oil soap. Soluble oils as recommended	When the insects appear and before they curl the leaves	Bordeaux when fruit has set	Just as fruit begins to ripen, with copper acetate, 8 oz. to 50 gals. water. Before first spraying, gather and burn mummified fruits. Thin green fruit till they are separate. Prune trees so as to admit much sunlight.	
CHERRY	Black Aphid	Bordeaux	Just before blossoms open	After the blossoms fall		Watch the plants closely in spring and begin spraying as soon as worms are discovered. Other currant pests removed by cutting out and burning infested stems. Fourth application is needed. Use arsenate of lead if flea beetles are present. Best to add arsenate of lead for any biting insects
	Brown Rot					
	Slug	Arsenate of lead. Paris Green or dust with lime, road dust or ashes. When the insects appear	Ten days later. Hellebore for worms; quassia and tobacco for Aphis. Repeat second time when necessary	Repeat at intervals of 10 days till fruit is picked		
	Aphis	10 per cent. Kerosene emulsion	Early before leaves roll	Repeat in ten days	Repeat in two weeks	
CURRENT	Mildew	Potassium sulphide, 1 oz. to 2 gal. water	Just as buds burst			
GRAPE	Mildew and Rot	Bordeaux or dilute Lime-Sulphur	When buds first swell	Repeat in ten days		
PEACH	Leaf, Curl and Rot	Lime-Sulphur	Just before the buds open	After blossoms fall		
	Peach Tree Borer	Lime-Sulphur	Before buds burst			
	Blister Mite	Dig out worms in fall and spring with a knife. During growing season whitewash base of trunk.	When leaves are off tree			
PEAR	Cottony Scale	Kerosene emulsion	When insects become cottony (May)	Add more soap than the formula calls for. Repeat 10 to 12 days later if necessary		
	Scab	Lime-Sulphur, or Bordeaux, with Arsenate of Lead	While the last blossoms are falling. Use a vermorel nozzle. Do not drench the trees	Repeat in ten days	10 days later recommended solution if Aphis is present	If scale insects are present, use lime-sulphur or recommended compound
PLUM	Blight and Curculio	Arsenate of lead, 1 1/2 lbs. to 50 gallons water	Repeat in ten days			
RASPBERRY AND DEWBERRY	Fungous Diseases	Bordeaux or Lime-Sulphur or Soluble Oils recommended	When leaves are opening. Cut out all rusted canes	Two weeks later (when not in flower) repeat second		Dilute the mixture to half the strength given in formula - 100 gallons of water instead of 50.

*Same treatment for Peach.

†Same treatment for Plum.

‡Same treatment for Pear.

°Same treatment for Cherry.

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